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GIVE YOUR PRINTING DONE
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CHINA MAIL
HIGH CLASS WORK.
PERCE, FAYOT & CO.

May 17, 1921, Temperature 31.

Barometer 29.78

Rainfall 0.45 inch.

Humid by 54.

May 17, 1920, Temperature 78

No. 18,260.

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號七十月五年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1921.

日十初月四酉辛大歲年十國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

BUSINESS NOTICES

FANS.

BE PREPARED FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
BUY NOW.



LARGE STOCKS.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. (of China), Ltd.
Queen's Buildings. Tel. 518.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)

Open and Closed

CARS FOR HIRE

TEL. 482. in Hongkong and Kowloon. TEL. 3552.

Dana Textile Driving Belts,

Cycloid Ball Bearings,

Electric Motors,

Scientific Instruments.

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THE DANISH CHINESE COMMERCIAL CO., LTD.

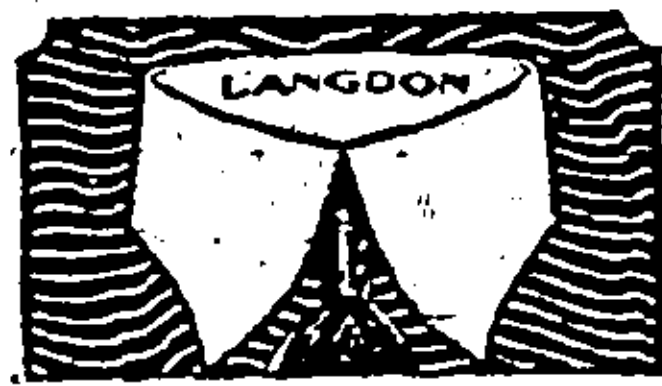
1A, Chater Road.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Just Arrived
LATEST PATTERNS
OF
GENT'S SILK NECKTIES

WITH HANDSOME DESIGNS
ATTRACTIVE COLOURS.

IDE COLLARS



The Newest of the New

SOLD BY

YEE SANG FAT CO.

THE ISLE OF SKYE LIQUEUR
"DRAMBUIE"

A LINK WITH THE "45."

OBTAINABLE AT:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 75.

EXPERIENCE

has taught us that it is wise
WHEN BUYING A WATCH
to consider quality before price.
We have a stock of Pocket and
Wrist-Watches of quality
THAT SATISFY!

J. ULLMANN & CO.
FARREN PLACE. EST. 1861.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

FRENCH BONDS.

NEW ISSUE IN UNITED STATES.

Paris, May 16.

The New York Herald correspondent learns that negotiations have almost been completed in Paris through Mr. Lamoy of Messrs. Morgan's for a new issue of French bonds in the United States amounting to \$100,000,000.

ITALIAN GENERAL ELECTION.

HEAVY POLLING FOR SIGNOR GIOLITTI.

Rome, May 16.

The general election is proceeding. Polling is very heavy for Signor Giolitti. The coalition, consisting of conservatives, liberals, and democrats, is supported by the nationalists. The Fascists are already claiming a triumph over the Catholic popular party, socialists and communists.

CRICKET AT HOME.

AUSTRALIANS PLAY THE SERVICES.

London, May 16.

At Portsmouth in sunny weather with a good somewhat fast wicket, before 6,000 spectators, the Australians made 395. The Services made 260 for 9 and declared. Capt. Fowler made 65.

Notts beat Surrey by seven wickets; and Warwick beat Derby by eight wickets.

ANTWERP DOCKERS RESUME WORK.

BRITISH LABOUR APPEAL IGNORED.

Antwerp, May 16.

The dockers have decided to resume work in view of the passivity of Dutch and French dockers towards the British labour appeal not to handle coal destined for Britain.

HOME FOOTBALL.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CHARITY SHIELD.

London, May 16.

For the Football Association charity shield Tottenham Hotspur, the winners of the Association Cup beat Burnley, the English League champions by two goals to nought at Tottenham.

PRINCE HIROHITO.

VISIT TO HENLEY MILITARY AERODROME.

London, May 18.

Prince Hirohito received an ovation on visiting Henley military aerodrome. He was received by the Duke of York, the Minister of Air, Captain F. E. Guest, and the heads of the Air Force. The Duke of York conducted the party through the hangars and workshops. Prince Hirohito after luncheon witnessed air drill and bombing. There were thousands of spectators. When he motored to Greenwich Observatory he was cheered by masses of people holidaying in the Park. He dined at the naval college.

On Sunday night a fracture was discovered in one of the pillars supporting the verandah of Hotel Mansions. The pillar affected is between Messrs. Falconer's and the P. M. S. Co., opposite the Post Office. All night and during most of yesterday, gangs of workmen were engaged in shoring up the support to the verandah previously rendered by the pillar is made good.

The damage to the Nam Chau oil factory, Samshui, which was completely destroyed by fire early on Saturday morning, is estimated at over \$200,000. The stock is covered by insurance with the Nan Wah Insurance Co. for \$40,000 and the South British Insurance Co. for \$25,000. The building and the machinery are not insured. About 3,000 piculs of oil contained in tanks was saved.

Shanghai papers record the death of Mrs. Maria Rozario Aura dos Remedios de Souza, which took place at the General Hospital after a long and painful illness. Mrs. de Souza was the wife of Mr. R. M. de Souza. She was born in the Philippines 43 years ago, and survived by her husband, three sons who reside in Hongkong and one daughter who lives in Shanghai.

A wireless message from the China Mail steamer "Nile," which left Yokohama for San Francisco on Friday week last at midnight, reports that Mr. Frank Myers, a passenger from Shanghai for San Francisco, is not on board. Mr. Myers was on board from Shanghai to Yokohama, according to Mr. O. D. Martinez, the company's agent at Yokohama, who is now trying to locate the missing man.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

For S.S. "Kamo Maru,"—Mr. R. E. Lunstead, Mr. Mrs. and Miss G. C. Hadden, Miss Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. Maximoff, Mr. L. M. Samma, Mrs. E. A. Bell, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cossar, Mr. and Mrs. Clear, Mr. and Mrs. M. McIver, Capt. and Mrs. Strong, Dr. Scott, Mr. A. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Bell, Captain G. Cambitzer, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bonje, Mr. Bayce, Mr. and Mrs. Loosen, Mr. and Mrs. Bealby, Mr. R. G. Penfold, Mr. R. Hare, Mr. R. G. Ramsden, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Penfold, Mr. de Silva, Mr. H. J. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Will, Mr. D. Voutsina, Mrs. C. Keoley, Mr. Boyatichowsky, Mr. H. J. Hicks, Mr. Kalmabietien, Mr. Zakarian, Mr. G. M. Kelley, Mr. D. B. Izatt, Mr. P. J. Dunne, Mr. T. Dunne, Mr. A. Ferreira, Mr. J. Jasinsky, Mr. Kurokovich, Mr. Kozvsky, Mr. Dziatkiewicz, Mrs. V. Apple, Miss M. Apple, Mrs. Jasinsky, Miss Jasinsky and Mrs. Dziatkiewicz.

The S.S. "Tydena" (Blue Funnel Line) left Shanghai on May 15 for Liverpool, Marseilles and Havre via Hongkong. The vessel is due here on May 18 and will sail as above on May 19.

The S.S. "Alipore," from Singapore for this port on May 18 at 8 a.m. and is due here on May 23 at about 8 a.m.

The S.S. "Knapshov" (Blue Funnel Line) left Yokohama on May 15 for London, Amsterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong. The vessel is due here on May 21 and will sail as above on May 22.

The S.S. "Griqua" from Hamburg and Rotterdam sailed from Singapore on May 15 and may be expected here on Sunday, May 22.

THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 2/5 5/8
Today's opening rate 2/5 1/8

TO HUNT TIGERS.

JAPANESE NOBLEMAN'S
EXPEDITION.

PASSES THROUGH HONGKONG.

An interesting personality among the passengers on board the S.S. "Kamo Maru" which left Hongkong for Home yesterday afternoon was the Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, a member of one of Japan's most distinguished families, who is journeying to the Malay peninsula where he will engage on a tiger hunting expedition in the State of Johore.

The Marquis is accompanied by Captain Nobuteru Yoshii of the Japanese Army and his private secretary, Mr. T. Ogasawara. Captain Yoshii has spent several years in the South Seas, where he was engaged on a special mission, and is an experienced hunter. The Marquis himself, who is slightly more than 40 years old, has been on a number of bear hunts in the Hokkaido but this year he heard the call of the south.

Several hundred skilled native wild animal hunters will be hired for the forthcoming hunt, which will be carried out on an elaborate scale. Marquis Tokugawa, who is a graduate of the college of agriculture of the Tokyo Imperial University, is an authority on botany and his botanical garden is reckoned to be one of the best among the privately owned gardens in Tokyo. After the wild animal hunt, he will proceed to Batavia, where he will make an extensive study of botany at the famous botanical garden there, perhaps the best of its kind in the Far East. He plans to make a series of trips into the subtropical districts to gather as many plants as possible. Those which cannot stand the climate of Japan will be made into specimens.

The Marquis will afterwards go on to Sumatra and, if possible, to Borneo and the Dutch East Indies, returning to Japan in the Autumn.

PEKING TRAM LOAN.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

MAIN POINTS STATED.

Peking, May 10.—With regard to the Peking tram loan, it is authoritatively reported that, on the basis of the five per cent. loan concluded in the second year of the Republic of China between the Ministry of Finance and the Banque Industrielle de Chine, an agreement consisting of 18 articles was signed yesterday. The following are the main points of the agreement:

1. The Peking Tramcar Company shall be established by Government and people, each subscribing \$2,000,000.
2. All the Government shares to be paid for with the five per cent. loan concluded with the Banque Industrielle de Chine.
3. The superintendent of construction to be a Chinese.
4. Chief engineer of construction work to be a Frenchman.
5. A Board of Directors with six representatives of the public and six of the Government, the latter including the manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine.
6. In case foreigners are employed in connection with construction work, the selection of them to be left to the French concerned.
7. Head of the business office to be a Chinese and the sub-head a Frenchman.
8. Chief accountants shall be a Chinese and a Frenchman.
9. With regard to the purchase of materials, preferential rights shall be accorded to France.
10. Prior to the complete repayment of the five per cent. loan of the 2nd Year of the Republic of China, the sale or purchase of the Government shares of the present company to be prohibited.

Super-Tuchuns are not ordinary mortals. Even when they have assembled in Tientsin to confer, and tardily accept the President's invitation to visit Peking, these great men cannot travel on the same train. Special trains must be prepared for each. It would never do for them to travel together. The most fitting way to have despatched them to Peking would have been to have locked them all up together in a horse-truck. If it were lost en route—so much the better, says a Northern contemporary.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"You can't possibly get wet in the

Mattamac

19-OUNCE Featherweight Waterproof

A "Mattamac" is identical in appearance with the usual five guinea Waterproof. In utility, also, it equals its much more costly competitor. It wears as long, weighs one-third, and absolutely waterproof.

Folds into a handful. All Sizes in Stock.

First Grade \$30.00 each
MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 29.

WE ARE NOW CARRYING
STOCKS OF HIGH CLASS
DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS

THE PHARMACY

22, Queen's Road.

Tel. 345

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"ENSIGN BRAND" TEAS.

BROKEN-PEKOE (IT WORTH DRINKING).

THE FINEST OF ITS KIND

SOLD IN THE COLONY.

One-pound Packets from Store-keepers,

The Blue Bird and

The Graeco Egyptian Tobacco Store.

Or from

The Gledale & Terramia Tea Agency.

DANIELS & CO., 17, Wyndham (Flower) Street.

ESTABLISHED 1900.

DISS BROS.
TAILORS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. 2243.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

NEW ARRIVALS

OF

THE LATEST PIECES including

"Tell me Little Gypsy"

"Avalon"

"Love Nest"

"Swanee"

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"Whispering", etc., etc.

Also dealers in Gramophone Records, Musical Instruments and Accessories, Musical Literature, etc., etc.

Ring up or Call at

THE SINCERE COMPANY, LTD.

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DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. 638.

Tel. 638.

NOTICES.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on
WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1921,
commencing at 10.30 a.m.
at No. 18 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon.

A Large Quantity of Round,
Square and Flat Iron Bars,
Iron Sheets, Angle Iron, Steel
Plate, Wire Shirts, etc.

Also
A Quantity of
Miscellaneous Goods.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

on
FRIDAY, May 20, 1921,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
A Valuable Collection of Antique
China and Carols.

from Sung to Ming Dynasties and
Kaighi to T'ow'wang Periods,
comprising:—

Coloured, blue and white
and family rose vases, jars, bowls
and plates, old bronzes, Peking enamel-
ware, lacquered ware, crystal and agate
ornaments, ivory and wood carvings,
old Chinese paintings, etc.

On view from Thursday, the 19th
inst.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 14, 1921.

on
MONDAY, May 23, 1921,
commencing at 10.30 a.m.
at the Premises of the China Mining &
Smelting Co. Ltd., LOWU,
The Plant of the above
mentioned Company.

Comprising all the Machinery,
Tools, Spares, etc.

(To be put up in one lot. Should the
property be not disposed of in this
manner, the plant will be sold
piecemeal.)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

N. B. Intending purchasers can
travel by the train leaving Kowloon, at
9.15 a.m. and can return by the train
leaving Sam Chuen at 1.40 a.m.

Inspection orders may be had on
application to the undersigned.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 27, 1921.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES

MESSRS. LAMMERT BROS. are
instructed to sell

the S. S. "KAM MA"

at the new life in the Typhoon Refuge,
at YAU MATI,

by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

THURSDAY,

the 26th day of May, 1921, at 3 p.m.

in ONE LOT

at their Auction Rooms in Duddell
Street.

The Ship is a Wooden ship of ap-
proximately 180 tons capacity with
accommodation for about 800 Chinese
Passengers now nearing completion.
For particulars to view apply to Messrs.
LAMMERT BROS., the Auctioneers.

For further particulars
Apply to:

Messrs. JOHNSON STOKES
& MASTER.

Solicitors, &c., Hongkong.
Or to

THE AUCTIONEERS.
Hongkong, May 6, 1921.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly
executed at lowest cash prices
for all British and Continental goods,
including:

Books and Stationery,
Clothing and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Draps, Millinery and Fancy Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographs and Optical Goods,
Furniture and Glassware, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
Trade Discounts Allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Samples sent from £10 upwards.
Deliveries of Goods Made on Approved
Accounts.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(Incorporated in England)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4,
Cable Address: "WILSON'S" LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS:
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INTIMATIONS

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment
of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive
food for Infants which keeps good in
quality during hot weather (2) LAC-
TOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the
foods of Infants and Dyspeptics (3)
MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSEC-
TICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying
Flies, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all
other Insect Pests in Summer days and
(4) JOHN CANNELL'S GOLDEN
FLEECER MAGIC and CINDERELLA
SOAPS for keeping everything clean in
Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. In-
spection and Enquiries are cordially
invited.

SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
at C. & G. Cammell (Central) Hongkong
Telephone No. 172

理代泰豐泰

JUST RECEIVED

Fresh Supply

of

SEELABLE

STAMP HINGES

of

BEST QUALITY.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps,
Philatelic Goods, Religious
Books, Toys, etc.

No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 520, Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE TO ORDER.



CHERRY & CO.,

PEPPER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 492,
Hongkong, March 20, 1921.

TANG YUK, Designer.

the late SIEN TING,
14, D'Aguilar Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
CONSULTATION FREE.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL
KINDS OF NERVOUS AND
PSYCHIC AFFECTIONS.

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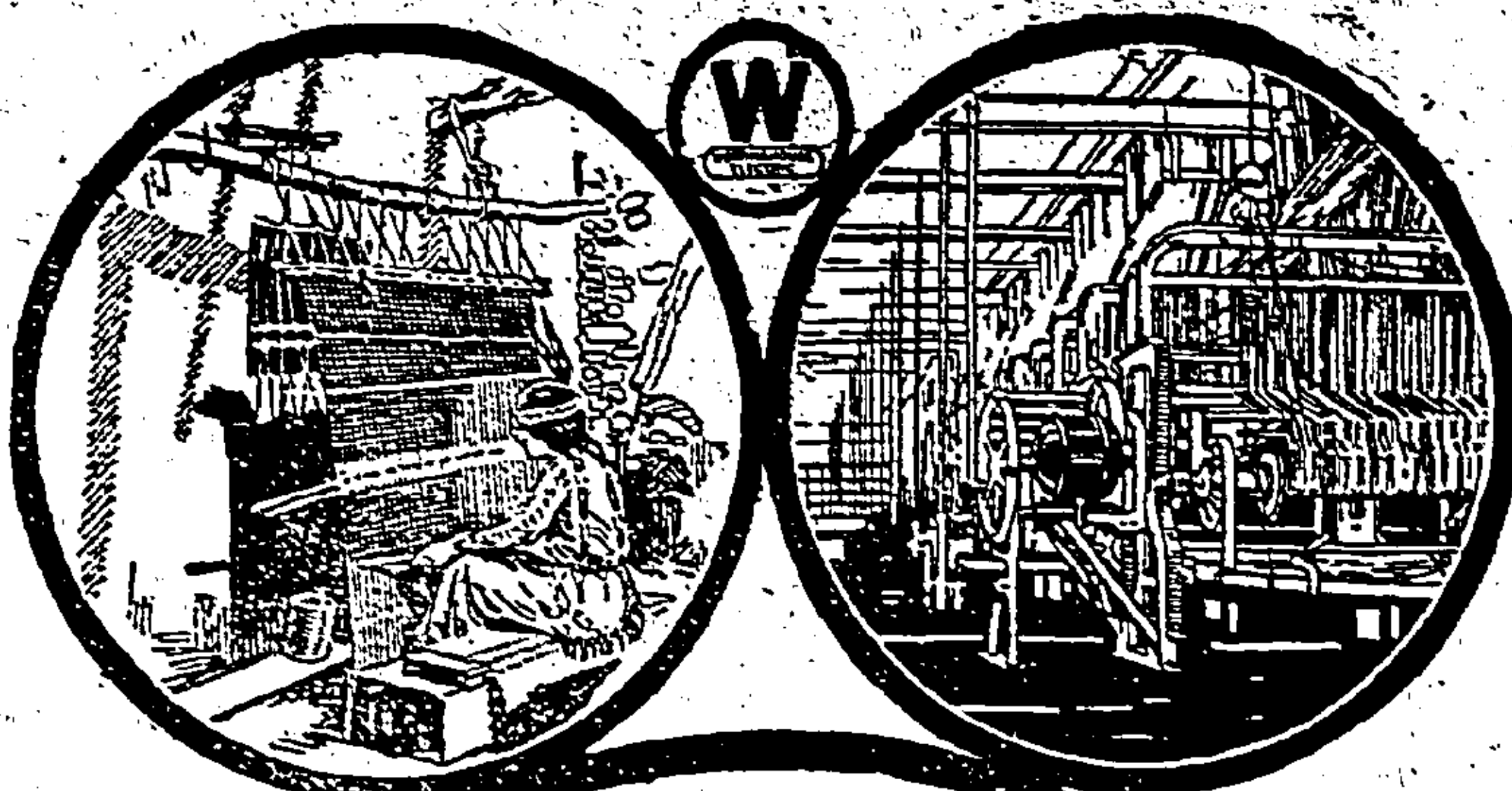
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This trade mark
is the guarantee
of dependable
electrical equip-
ment.

Making the World's
Cloth

This space will
show a new
aspect of one of
the great indus-
trial institutions
of the world.

Successful manufacturing depends upon economies
of operation. With the perfections of electrical power
machinery new ways to economy have been opened to
the progressive manufacturer. Economies of maintenance,
economies of labor, economies of fuel.

For electrical power permits of the use of individual motors on each machine,
thus effecting great power savings. It eliminates the continuous whirl of
pulleys, belts, and shafting whether the machines are working or not.

Westinghouse Electric Machinery means surer, steadier operation, less
losses through breakdowns, less cost of repairs, more efficient operation.
Many manufacturers have cast aside thousands of dollars' worth of
machinery to install Westinghouse.

Westinghouse Electric International Co.

New York

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA:
CASTON WILLIAMS & WONG & CO. CORPORATION.
22, Kowloon Road, Kowloon, HONGKONG.

Westinghouse
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

ROMANCES OF CRIME.

AMAZING DRAMAS OF
THE COURTS.

A TRAGIC PASSION.

An ex-official of Scotland Yard
writes in Reynolds's Newspaper:—

Was Jeanne Weiss a calculating,
cold blooded murderess, a fiend in the
guise of a lovely woman, or was she
the victim and instrument of the
strong-willed villain Felix Roques,
under whose hypnotic spell she was
compelled to execute a dastardly
crime? This is a problem as in-
scrutable to-day as when, long years
ago, she protested her innocence at
the bar of Justice; and her counsel,
in fierce indignation, proclaimed:

"The crime, if crime there was,
was not hers. It was that of the
infamous scoundrel who was her
lover."

This drama of illicit love, mystery,
and tragedy, of which Jeanne Weiss
was the central tragic figure, had its
opening in a boarding-house at Nice.
The proprietress, of the boarding-
house was a venerable, aristocratic
lady, Countess Daniloff, and she was
assisted by her granddaughter, Jeanne,
a strikingly beautiful girl of eighteen,
with the beauty of a Russian golden-
brown hair, blue eyes, dimpled cheeks,
an exquisite complexion, and a tall
figure which she carried with a rare
grace and dignity.

Jeanne was, like her grandmother,
an aristocrat to the tips of her dainty
fingers. Her grandfather had been
the handsomest man at the Russian
Court, a great favourite of the Tsar;
her ancestors for centuries had held
their heads high among Russia's
proudest nobles; but almost to a man
they had been profligate and spend-
thrifts. Their large estates had been
dissipated at the gaming tables and
in riotous and extravagant living,
until the widow of the last Count had
been obliged to leave her native land,
to play the lowly role of boarding-
house keeper at Nice.

THE COMING OF THE CAPTAIN.

Not the least of the Countess's
troubles was her granddaughter,
whose dangerous beauty and love of
admirer filled her with fears for
her future; and it was thus a relief
to her when, among Jeanne's many
lovers, she at last gave her hand to a
handsome and charming French
officer, Captain Weiss, one of her
boarders. It was certainly not a union
worthy of a daughter of the house of
Daniloff; but, at any rate, it was a
provision for the girl's future, and
it put an end to her fears of an es-
capade or a marriage which would
bring dishonour to the family name.

Thus, as Madame Weiss, we see
Jeanne accompanying her captain to
Ain Fezza, a small town in Algeria,
where he took up a civil appointment.
And here for a few years she seems to
have been perfectly happy in the
devotion of her husband and her love
for the children that came to her. But
such days of peace and happiness were
not to remain undisturbed; and the
"rift within the lute" came with the
arrival at Ain Fezza of Felix Roques,
a handsome and fascinating railway
engineer whom the Captain invited
to his home, little dreaming what
tragic consequences were to follow
this act of friendliness and hospitality.

Before the engineer had been many
days admitted to the Weiss household,
he had completely lost both heart and
head to Madame's beauty, and began
to pay her marked attentions, which
she received with studied coldness
and resentment. As she confessed
later, "Though I admired him, I
feared him. I was afraid of his black,
piercing eyes, which seemed to look
through me and to read my most
hidden thoughts. I did not like his
thin lips and his smile, which to me
suggested cruelty. For weeks I
frankly dreaded meeting him; and
yet I seemed powerless to avoid him,
and seemed drawn to him as if by
some magnetic power."

Every day, when he did not see
her, he sent her a letter full of passion-
ate vows; and each letter, as she
received it, she returned. But gradu-
ally her power of resistance became
more and more feeble; and the climax
came one day at a picnic in the desert,
when Jeanne, who had wandered off
alone, suddenly found the engineer
by her side, pouring out his passion
in her ears.

THE TOSS OF A COIN.

For a few moments she listened to
him in silence. Then, in a sudden,
overpowering impulse, she turned to
him and said, "If I allow you to love
me, will you give me your entire life's
devotion? I could accept nothing less";
to which he replied with a solemn
vow that he loved her as never-
man had loved woman before, and
that he was hers "body and soul to
the last gasp." Then, taking a coin
from her purse, she said, "I cannot
decide such a terrible question my-
self; I will leave it to chance—of
fate. I will toss this coin into the
air. If it comes down heads I am
yours; if tails, no." She tossed the
coin; it fell on the sand at her feet,
head uppermost. Fate had decided
that she was to belong to the man she
had begun by dreading, almost hating,
and to whom she had gradually
against her struggling and her will
been forced to yield. This opened
a new chapter in Jeanne Weiss's

life which was to close in terrible
tragedy.

What followed this unholy compact
we do not know precisely. We know,
however, that Jeanne's husband grew
more and more alarmed at Roques's
intimacy with his wife and her in-
fatuation for him. He became gloomy,
moose, the victim of a jealousy which
could find no vent in action; for
much as he suspected his wife's
infidelity there was no proof of it, so
cleverly and secretly was the liaison
conducted. We know, too—as was
later proved—that Roques was
always urging Jeanne to procure a
divorce from her husband—a step
which, from love of her two children,
she shrank from taking. It was thus
a great relief to Weiss when, after a
few months of such torture, his sup-
planter was ordered to Spain to take
up a new post.

When Roques, unwilling to leave
the woman he loved, declared that he
would refuse the offered promotion,
Jeanne begged him to accept it, and
not to consider her. "I cannot, and
will not," she vowed to him in a
spirit of self-sacrifice, "stand in your
way. That you love me as I love you,
I know. But you will find some one
else to love you, and I shall still have
my dear children to love. So, terrible
as the parting will be to me, it is
better that we should henceforth
go our different ways in life."

But, though Roques affected to
take her advice, he left for Spain with
the intention that their parting should
be the prelude to a complete and final
reunion. He had not been many days
in Spain when Jeanne received a
letter from him, accompanying a cloak
for one of her children. In the cloak
she found a bottle of poison, which he
commanded her to administer to her
husband.

Soon after the receipt of this letter
M. Weiss became seriously ill with
a mysterious malady which puzzled
his doctors, although the symptoms—
vertigo, sickness, shivering, a burning
head, and ice-cold feet—should have
suggested poison as its probable
cause.

The doctors advised the waters of
Vichy, which certainly proved ben-
eficial; but on his return to Ain Fezza
his illness returned still more alarm-
ingly. It was noticed that he was
only ill after eating in his own house.
If he took a meal elsewhere, no ill
effects followed; but if he drank or
ate at home violent sickness invariably
ensued. His wife, too, it was observed,
always prepared his food with her
own hands, and she nursed him with
great tenderness and solicitude.

(Continued on Page 3.)

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES,
Developing & Printing a Speciality.
No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

AND THE

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

(Two minutes from
Star Ferry) **PALACE HOTEL** KOWLOON

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE."
J. H. O'BERRY, Proprietor.

HOTEL "ASIA"

WEST BUND, CANTON.

Leading Hotel in South China.

First class Accommodation. Electric Lights, Fans and
Elevators. Roof Garden. Hairdressing Saloon.

Splendid Views of City and Pearl River.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

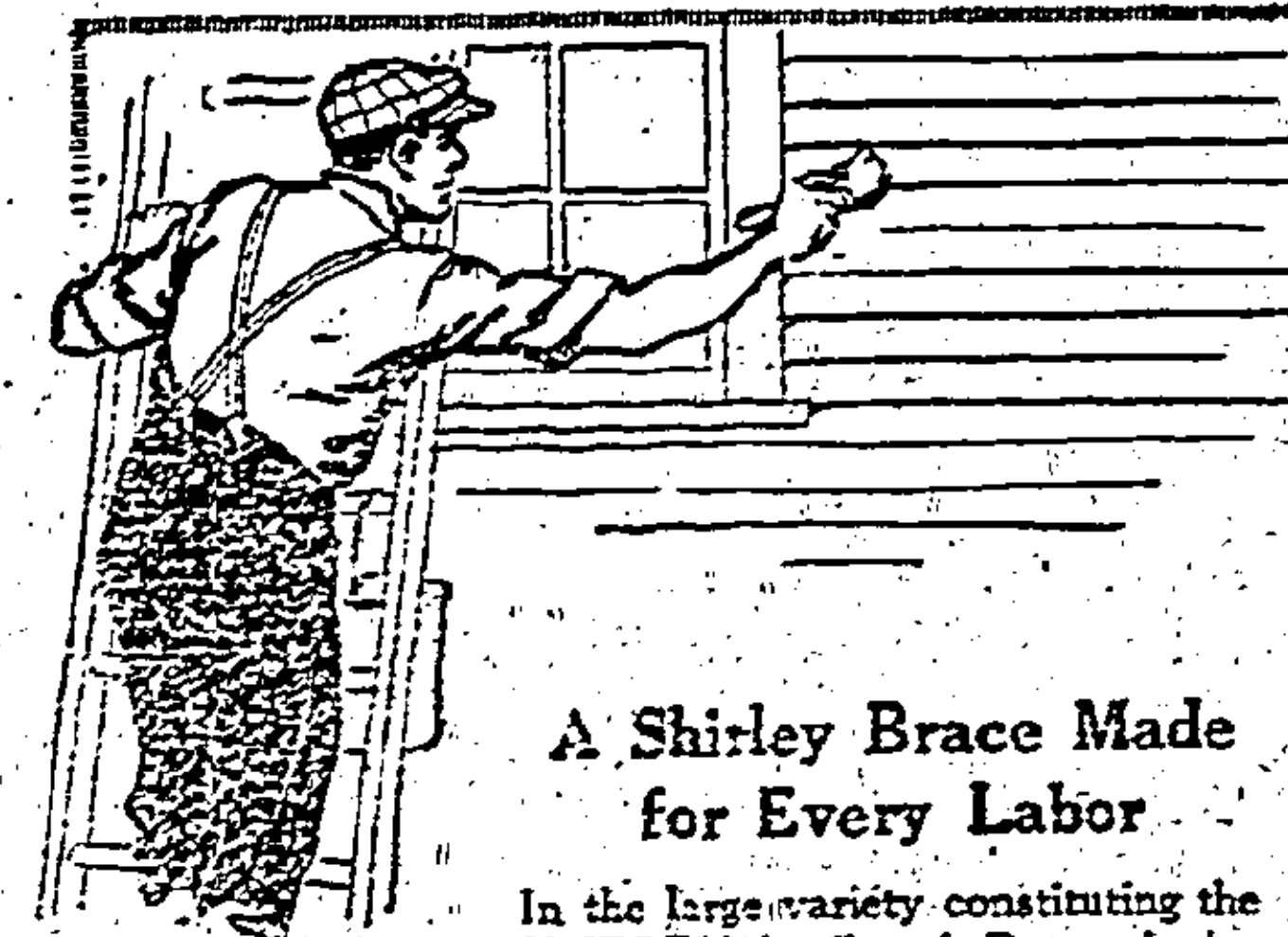
Under the Management of the
SUN CO., LTD., CANTON.

KING EDWARD HOTEL
CENTRAL LOCATION.
ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS Pass Entrance, Elec-
tric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European
Baths and Sanitary Facilities, Hot and Cold
Water System throughout. Best of Food and
Service.
Telephone 772. Telegraphic Address: "Victoria."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

A Shirley Brace Made
for Every Labor

In the large variety constituting the
SHIRLEY family of Braces is in-
cluded a great range of webbing and
trimming.

The same degree of workmanship and attention to
detail is given to the wearer's comfort and the brace's
quality no matter what SHIRLEY MAKE BRACE
one buys



Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND ADMIRALTY.

Coal Contractors
General Brokers.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the consignees),

WEDNESDAY,
May 18, 1921, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Lee House Street.

**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK-
WOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS.**

CARPETS,
do, do, do.

comprising—
Dining Suites, Chesterfield Sofas,
Arm-chairs (new), Card and Occasional
Tables, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing
Tables and Chairs, Washstands, etc.,
(famed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner
Wagons, Dinner Services, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
Bath Room Utensils, Electro-plated
Ware, One American Ice Chest,
Electric Reading Lamp, Screen,
Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Chairs,
Cabinets, Pictures, etc.

Also
One Sporting Gun and Automatic
Pistol.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 12, 1921.



THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,

FRIDAY,

May 20, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,
at Royal Army Service Corps Pier.

W.D. Vessel "HERCULES"

Length - 85 feet.
Beam - 17 " 2 inches.
Depth - 10 " 3 "
Displacement Tonnage 170 Tons.
Engine - Cox's Fairbank.
Horse Power - 360 H.P.
Knots 10. Working Pressure per
square inch 150 lbs.
Built at Falmouth.

Materials of Construction Wood to
water-line Iron Plated.
Approximate Carrying Capacity 25
Tons or 100 Passengers.

At the pier.

A detailed list of fittings to be sold
with the ship may be seen at these
offices.

The vessel will be open to inspection
from 17th May to the day of sale in-
clusive between hours of 10 a.m. and
4 p.m.

Permits for inspection will be issued
on application to the undersigned.
Ship cannot be viewed without
permit.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, May 9, 1921.

INTIMATIONS.

EX SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

At a MEETING convened by H.E.
The General Officer Commanding,
Sir G. M. KIRKPATRICK, K.C.B.,
K.C.S.I. in the R.A. THEATRE,
Hongkong, at 5.30 p.m. on THURSDAY,
April 21st, 1921, it was unanimously
decided to form an Ex-Service Association
in Hongkong and China under the title of—

"THE BRITISH LEGION"
Hongkong & China Branch.

which it is hoped all Ex-Service Men
or Women, of whatever rank will join.

A pamphlet setting out the objects of
the Legion and forms of application for
Membership and Associate Membership
may be had on application to the—

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
"BRITISH LEGION,"
14, Pedder Street,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 11, 1921.

MUMEYA

Japanese Photographers.
We have removed our premises to
No. 38A, Queen's Road, C.

Sitting hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Passport photos finished
in one hour.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents
for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED.—To PURCHASE South
China Morning Post Shares.
Apply A.B.C. c/o "CHINA MAIL OFFICE."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ONE or TWO LOTS of
LAND, in Jordan Road, Kowloon,
about seven minutes by Ricksha from
Ferry. For plan & further particulars
apply Box 1888, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the THIRTY SECOND ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING will be held
at the Company's Offices, St.
George's Building, on SATURDAY,
21st May, 1921, at 11.30 a.m. for
the purpose of presenting the Report
of the Directors together with a State-
ment of Accounts to 28th February,
1921, and electing Directors and
Auditor. The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the 14th
to the 21st May, 1921, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 4, 1921.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the 45th ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Society will be held
at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's
Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY,
May 27th, 1921, at Noon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statements
of Account to 31st December, 1920,
and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Society will be CLOSED from 14th
May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 5, 1921.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the 55th ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Company will be held
at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's
Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY,
May 27th, 1921, at 12.30 p.m., for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statements
of Account to 31st December, 1920,
and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from 14th
May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 5, 1921.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the 52nd ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Company will be
held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4,
Queen's Buildings on FRIDAY, May
27th, 1921, at 12.45 p.m., for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statements
of Account to 31st December 1920,
and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from 14th
May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong May 5, 1921.

MASSAGE.

Mr. HONDA and Mrs. HONDA.
14 years' experience.
No. 24, Wyndham Street,
(Opposite to the China Mail).

TAIYO & CO.

JAPANESE
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 1, Pedder Street.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
an EXTRAORDINARY MEET-
ING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION will be held at the CITY
HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY,
the 28th day of May, 1921, at NOON,
for the purpose of considering and if
thought fit of passing the following
resolutions:—

1. That the Directors of the Hongkong
& Shanghai Banking Corporation be
and they are hereby requested and
authorised by and on behalf of the
shareholders of the Company to take the
steps necessary for the introduction of an
Ordinance into the Legislative Council
of the Colony of Hongkong and for the
enactment of the same by the Governor
of Hongkong with the advice and con-
sent of the Executive Council thereof to
effect the amendments necessary to the
Ordinance under which the Company
is incorporated and carrying on
business so as to allow of the
capital of the Company being
increased from time to time by the
introduction of new shares of the
present authorised capital of the Company
to 50 millions of dollars.

2. That the Capital of the Hongkong
& Shanghai Banking Corporation be
increased from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000
by the creation of 40,000 New Shares of
\$125 each to be issued at the price of
\$70 on the terms after-
mentioned. Shareholders on the
Eastern Registers to pay for their
shares at the nominal value of the
Company's demand Bills on
London on the day on which the
instalments are due.

3. That the said New Shares be in the
first instance, in such manner as the
Directors shall prescribe for that
purpose, offered to share-
holders in the proportion of one
New Share for every three shares
of which on the 30th day of May,
1921, Shareholders shall respec-
tively be the registered holders,
and that any New Shares not
accepted by Shareholders within
the time limited by the Directors
for that purpose be disposed of
and allotted by the Directors in
such manner and at such price as
in their discretion they shall think
best in the interests of the Com-
pany.

4. That the payment of the sum of
\$70 per share for each of the said
New Shares be made as follows, viz:—

1st instalment of £33 on the
1st day of July, 1921.

2nd and final instalment of £33
on the 1st day of October,
1921.

5. That the Directors issue to Share-
holders, holding shares less than
or not a multiple of three, a fractional
certificate in respect of each
share less than three or in excess
of a multiple of three and to every
person who shall produce three such
Fractional Certificates on or before
the 1st day of July, 1921, and
pay the first instalment in respect
thereof.

6. That after payment of the instal-
ment, and pending payment of the
remaining instalment, Scrip
Certificates in such form as the
Directors may determine be issued
in respect of such New Shares,
entitling the holders on payment
of the remaining instalment, and
subject to such other terms as to
approval, date for lodging scrip
certificates and otherwise as the
Directors may prescribe, to be
registered as the owner of the
shares respectively represented by
each Scrip Certificate.

7. That interest at the rate of 6 per
cent. per annum be allowed out
of the profits of the Company on
instalments paid in advance of the
dates when the same become due,
and that registered holders of
Scrip Certificates for New Shares
be entitled in respect of such New
Shares to participate in future
dividends on an equality with the
old shares, in proportion to the
instalments paid up, and from due
dates for payment of same.

8. That interest at the rate of 8 per
cent. per annum be charged on
each instalment not punctually
paid, and be paid with each such
instalment.

9. That all moneys received from
premiums on the said New Shares
be added to the Sterling Reserve
Fund.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 28, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forth-
coming meetings, lectures and
entertainments, sent for insertion in
the news columns of the China Mail,
are charged for at the rate of \$1 each,
(as announced in May and June of
last year), providing that they do not
occupy more than four lines. In
future if this space is exceeded they
will be placed in the advertising
columns at the prevailing rates.

ROMANCES OF CRIME.

(Continued from page 2.)

By this time several of M. Weiss's
friends had become very alarmed, and
also suspicious—especially a M. de
Guerry, who, determined to keep a
close watch on Madame. One day,
when he called to see his friend, who
was then dying, he chanced to see a
letter addressed by Madame to M.
Roques; and this letter he made up
his mind to get possession of. Calling
a little later at the local post office, he
saw it lying alongside a newspaper
addressed to himself. He stealthily
slipped the letter inside the newspaper,
which he took away with him, and
found, on reading the letter, that his
worst suspicions were amply con-
firmed.

"Louis had taken to his bed,"
Madame had written to her lover.
"This is the fourth day; more than
half my supply is exhausted. He does
not succumb. He struggles with a
vital energy and instinct of preserva-
tion that make me despair. The
doctor declares there is nothing the
matter with him. Meanwhile, I have
increased the dose, but the sickness
only increases. I am getting afraid
that the remedy will not suffice, that
I shall not be able to go through with
it. Send me some more by parcel
post; send it in with a few pairs of
children's socks. Hide the bottle
carefully—I am getting thinner every
day and am horribly nervous."

This was all that M. de Guerry
wanted. It was a full confession of
Madame's guilt. And, within an
hour, an officer of the law presented
himself to Madame Weiss, and, show-
ing her the incriminating letter, asked,
"Did you write this?" For a few
moments she was too overcome with
confusion and surprise to answer.
Then she admitted, "Yes, I wrote it.
But I swear to you I did not poison
my husband. I only wrote the letter
to fool M. Roques—to make him
believe that I was doing what he
wished me to do."

A TRAGIC SCENE.
Such a plea, naturally, fell on deaf
ears. She was arrested and lodged in
jail, where she promptly swallowed
a dose of poison which brought her to
death's door before she at last strug-
gled back to life. Meanwhile, Roques
was arrested in Madrid, with still more
tragic consequences: for when he
was told that Madame Weiss's letters
to him had been found in his room,
he blew out his brains with a revolver
which he had bribed a warder to
secure for him.

Probably never has evidence pointed
more conclusively to the guilt of a
prisoner charged with murder. And
yet, as the highly dramatic and sensa-
tional trial which followed revealed,
it was more than doubtful whether
Madame was guilty of the crime of
which she was accused on such dam-
ning evidence. For, not only did all the
medical witnesses agree that M. Weiss
had died a natural death, but it was
proved that none of the poison sent
to Madame by Roques had been used.
It was all found precisely as she had
received it. Thus it seemed impossible
that she could have had any part in
her husband's death.

On the other hand, her letters to
Roques revealed beyond a doubt her
intention to poison him. Thus one
letter ran: "I cannot bear the
thought of killing my husband,
although I intend to do so. I am sure
his ghost will haunt me, and my
remorse will be terrible. But if I
allow him to live, what agony it will
be to go on as in the past, professing
to love him and having to endure his
love." In another letter she wrote:
"What we are doing is very ugly, my
dearest one. I somehow feel as if I
ought rather to kill myself than to do
what I am now doing; but I must live
if only for my children. . . . Felix,
you shall be obeyed. I have never
shrunk from doing anything you
ordered me to do, except leaving my
children. The box has come. When
I opened it, and saw its contents, I
turned faint and had to sit down.
Oh, God! how miserable I am!"

A WOMAN'S PLEADING.

"Felix," she pleads in one letter,
"love me as a woman has never been
loved before! The horror of what
I am doing has been suddenly revealed
to me. I could not act as I did if
there were not a kind of current
between us two which makes me feel
that you know everything without
my telling you." And this suggestion
of a hypnotic, compelling influence is
supported by Roques's letters to her,
in one of which he writes: "I count
on your promise to obey me. Nay,
more, I command you to obey me.
I feel convinced—something tells me
—that he will have disappeared for
ever by the time you get this letter.
That is my one thought and wish.
I am willing him to die."

But in spite of the fact that it was
proved by expert evidence that M.
Weiss had not been poisoned, and
that Madame had used none of the
poison Roques had sent to her; and
in spite of the eloquent appeal of her
letters that "the crime, if crime
there was," was that of her accom-
plished lover, a verdict of "guilty"
was unanimously returned, with, how-
ever, a recommendation to mercy.

MARINE POPULSION.

FUTURE DISCUSSED.

THE FUEL PROBLEM.

In view of the limited supply of
oil, it is perhaps questionable,
whether the use of this type of fuel
at sea will remain permanently prac-
ticable on any large scale, though
there is no doubt of the possibility that
in the end we may grow rather than
mine our oils, a procedure of which
the possibility has been discussed by
Dr. Diesel himself. Failing this, or
at any rate until such supplies
are forthcoming and satisfactory
means of utilising them are devised,
it may be necessary to introduce
generally at sea mechanical methods
of handling coal similar to those so
extensively used in other services.
As matters stand, however, oil has
many advantages, but apparently
there is little immediate prospect of
it being used for other than steam
raising purposes in any very large
installations of power either afloat or
ashore. As Mr. Ferranti pointed out
some years since, the reciprocator is
essentially a small unit machine,
whilst the turbine is seen to be
advantage in large units. This con-
sideration emphasises the magnitude
of the feat accomplished by Sir
Charles Parsons in making practical
the steam turbine. He had of necessity
to commence with small units, and it
is quite conceivable that the
reciprocating engines, at the date of
his earlier ventures, been the only
pitch of perfection that they subse-
quently attained the coming of the
reciprocating engines continued to be
installed in power stations, and on
ships, for years after the turbine
had proved its success.

In marine practice engineers, both
here and abroad, were slow to realise
that the day of the large steam
reciprocator had passed, at the very
moment of its culmination. The
giant steam reciprocator was, in fact
stuffed in its infancy, and it seems
probable that the giant Diesel engine
will never be born. The demand for
large units is, however, an insistent
one, and has played no small part
in alluring engineering individuals to
attempt to make a practical success
of the internal-combustion turbine.

Many costly experiments in this
direction were made before the war,
both here and in France and at a
somewhat later date the matter
was taken up in Germany and financed
with the characteristic liberality
of German firms in matters
of this kind. These experiments
have been continued, but apparently
along lines embodying no ideas not
already fairly fully tested here or in
France. Of course, it would be go-
ing too far to say that the results
hitherto attained preclude the pos-
sibility of success, but the pros-
pect is not bright, as it would seem
that the difficulty is not merely a
question of getting details right—
such as led to the final success of
the ammonia soda
process after many costly failures—or to
the commercial success of catalyzers
in the production of certain acids.
The prime fact remains that the in-
ternal combustion engine is, to quote
Mr. Ferranti again, a prime mover in
which the negative work must be
large, "if a high thermodynamic
efficiency is aimed at. In the reciproc-
ating engine this negative work is
accomplished under very favour-
able conditions, the efficiency being
98 per cent. according to a statement
made by Dr. Dugald Clark at the
Dundee meeting of the British Associa-
tion. This figure receives support
from indicator diagrams taken from
the air cushion of the old Williams
high-speed engines which showed an
efficiency indistinguishable
from unity. With large internal-
combustion turbines it will be im-
practicable to attain anything like
so good a figure as this, and the
consequent additional expenditure in
negative work will go far to effect
the gain made in the utilisation of
the "toe of the diagram." This, in
ordinary internal-combustion engines,
is rejected, as, though it is, as was
first shown by Atkinson, mechanically
possible to utilise a considerable
fraction of it in a reciprocator, the
gain did not prove sufficient to offset
the additional weight and cost per
unit of output—Engineering.

Stated to have invented a patent
"Klipquick" button, the manu-
facture and launching of which had
caused him much trouble, Herbert
Francis George van Hooydonck, 20,
of Duncombe-road, Homsey Rise,
N., was found to have committed
suicide (by poison) while of Unsound
Mind.

and Madame was sentenced to twenty
years' hard labour.

She heard this terrible sentence with-
out a tremor; and, as she left the
dock, she turned to her counsel and
said, in a calm voice, "I shall save
my children from the shame of having
a mother in prison." And, true to
her word, a few days later she was
found dead in her cell. She had taken
strychnine, which she had concealed
in her handkerchief, that the children
she loved should not know the shame
of having a convict for mother.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

May 1-14, 1921.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Steaks—Mellong Pa.	lb.	30
Prime Cut	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngan Yick	lb.	22
Roast—Shu	lb.	20
Breast—Ngan Nam	lb.	16
Scap—Tung Yick	lb.	18
Steak—Ngan Yick Pa	lb.	20
Steak Sizzle—Ngan Lan	lb.	20
Sausages—Ngan Cheung	lb.	35
Sallock's Brisket—Ngan No par set	lb.	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngan Li each 60	lb.	10
Tongue, corned—Ham Ngan Li	lb.	10
Head—Nga Tan	each	80
Heart—Ngan Sam	lb.	13
Tripe, Salt—Ngan Kiu	lb.	18
Feet—Ngan Kiu	each	10
Kidneys—Ngan Yick	lb.	18
Liver—Ngan Kiu	lb.	13
Tripe (redhead), Ngan To lb.	5	
Salad Head and Feet—Ngan-tai	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwai	lb.	33
Leg—Young Pei	lb.	33
Shoulder—Young Shau	lb.	38
Saddle—Young On Yick	lb.	33
Pig's Chilli—Chu Cheung	lb.	32
Brains—Chu No	par set	2
Feet—Chu Kiu	lb.	15
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Fat	lb.	15
Heart—Chu Sam	each	10
Kidneys—Chu Yick	each	10
Liver—Chu Kiu	lb.	13
Pork Chop—Chu Pei Kwai	lb.	25
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	30
Loins—Chu Fat Ten	lb.	34
Pig's Feet—Chu Yick	lb.	22
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young	lb.	28
Tail—Chu Kiu	set	78
Heart—Young Sam	each	10
Kidneys—Young Yick	each	12
Liver—Young Kiu	lb.	32
Sticking Pig, to order—Chu Tai	lb.	24
Just Boiled—Shang Ngan Yick	lb.	19
Mutton—Shang Young Yick	lb.	32
Veal—Ngan Tai Yick	lb.	20
Sausages—Ngan Tai Cheung	lb.	32

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Pik Yu	lb.	26
Canton Fresh Water Fish—	lb.	16
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	16
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	18
Dorset—Chik Yu	lb.	18
Trout—Hail	lb.	24
White Fish—Mik Yu	lb.	15
Shrimp—Sha Man Yu	lb.	34
Octopus—Wong Mid Lap	lb.	10
Dog Fish—Ho To Shu	lb.	10
Eel—Chung—Ho Man	lb.	14
Fresh water—Tam Shui Yu	lb.	16
Yellow—Wong Shu	lb.	24
Frog—The Kiu	lb.	40
Tortoise—Shik Pau	lb.	14
Redhead—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	25
Herring—Tao Pak	lb.	18
Salmon—Cheung Kwai	lb.	18
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	26
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	40
Cobblers—Lung Sh	lb.	48
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	18
Moon Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Tad Yu	lb.	20
Oysters—Ning Ho	lb.	16
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	16
Pike—Pai Yu	lb.	15
Ploa—Fa Pan Wong	lb.	10
Platan—Fan Yu	lb.	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	14
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	14
Rock Fish—Shok Kan Kung	lb.	52
Ray—Pai Fa Shu	lb.	10
Salmon—Shok Kan Kung	lb.	16
Seach—Owan Yu	lb.	16
Shrimp—Ma Yu	lb.	28
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	12
Sole—Fo Yu	lb.	12
Sole—Shu Yu	lb.	28
Squid—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Solea—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	28
Tench—Wai Yu	lb.	26
Turbot—Tao Hui Yu	lb.	26
Turtles, small—fresh water—	lb.	26
Bank Yu	lb.	1.00

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F. W. D. Automotive Service Department,
60, Des Voeux Road Central.

MARRIAGE.

MACKNIGHT-SMITH.—On May 9, 1921, at Shanghai, by the Rev. A. N. Rowland, John MacKnight, late of Langholm, Scotland, to Dorothy, youngest daughter of George Smith, School Inspector, Canada.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1921.

THE OPIUM POSITION.

The Hongkong Government, reconciled to a continuing diminution of revenue from opium, due to the philanthropic (?) steps to stop the traffic altogether, casts about for new sources of revenue, makes one or two bad shots, and is forced by an angry public into an apologetic attitude. Recent opium raids, with their incidental revelations of the extent to which the trade still flourishes, suggest that the Government's resignation as regards the present small income from the drug is perhaps too wholesale and premature, and, as it were, more royalist than the king. Since there is no longer an opium "famine," we presume that the most rabid of anti-opium missionaries would agree that in so far as the Hongkong consumption is concerned, the Government might as well receive all the profit it can, as to risk a fall in the price of the opium consumed in this colony. As illicit opium, opium not prepared or supplied by the Government, and, although admitted by the Chinese themselves to be a much inferior article, costing about one third of the amount of the official stuff, is still

partly prepared is said to be obtainable in local divans as low as three dollars per talib. The Government stuff is retailed, we are told, for something over \$14. The large opium seizures frequently reported on shipping in the harbour do not enrich the Government as the public supposes them to do. Much of it is deemed unfit for use, and destroyed. Such of it as is good enough to re-bottle, to bring it to the official standard of purity, loses a considerable percentage in the process. Moreover, the necessary reward to the informers of one dollar per talib makes each quantity seized nearly as expensive to the Department as is the raw material imported from India. It is suggested that if the Government devoted more attention to the traffic ashore, the money cost of increased detection and supervision would be returned with good interest in the form of greatly increased revenue, revenue of which it is at present, by reason of its half-hearted and "economical" watch, being defrauded. Perhaps if the Government were to look into the matter from this point of view it would, as the legal advertisements sometimes say, learn of something to its own advantage—and to ours.

CANTON SUSPICIONS.

We reprint to-day from the *Canton Times* another example of the way in which, once suspicion is aroused, trifles light as air take on the semblance of proofs as strong as holy writ. We have discounted it with the headline, describing it as a "silly rumour," but our Canton contemporary evidently does not so regard it, as it makes editorial reference to it, in connection with the unfortunate local proclamation of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, that the Sun Wen government would "fall in no time." Why, our contemporary asks in effect, such a cocksure prophecy unless the S.C.A. knew how the tide was to be engineered?

ed! The reasoning is good, and although we cannot admit for a moment the possibility of any truth in the rumour that British war craft have been taking munitions to the Kwangsi militarists, we should in like circumstances have reasoned in the same way. It is not our fault that Kwangtung fears and suspicions should have invented the latest rumour, but it is our fault that an indiscreet and indefensible proclamation should have been anticipatively provided to lead colour to it and strengthen it. We do not know what is going to be the end of the row between Kwangtung and Kwangsi, nor between Sun Wen and the Peking President; but we do know that none of our officials has the right to commit us to a risk of backing the wrong horse. The wording indicates that the proclamations were made by order of the Governor, and it is therefore the Governor we must blame for them. As a people we British have suffered before by our professional diplomats putting us on the wrong horse, and we would really prefer that amateur diplomats be warped off. The situation in China is too ticklish and too serious to be monkeyed with.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One fatal case of plague, a non-fatal case of cerebri spinal fever, both Chinese, were reported during the holidays.

A fight between two Chinese over money matters on Saturday, resulted in one man being so severely handled that he had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. The alleged assailant has been arrested.

Having been knocked down by motor car No. 283 on Canton Road, Kowloon, a Chinese was yesterday admitted to the Kwang Wan Hospital for treatment of slight injuries. He was discharged after his bruises had been attended to.

A committee has been formed in Shanghai to report on the suggestion of introducing an international "lucer" to be worn by those who have represented the Northern Settlement at cricket or football—both soccer and rugby.

Suffering from injuries received through being knocked down by a ricksha in Queen's Road West on Saturday, an 8-year-old Chinese girl had to go to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. Her condition is not serious. The police have the number of the ricksha (453).

Consequent upon the retirement from the Harbour Office of Mr. M. McIver, who left for home with his wife and family on the "Kamo Maru" yesterday, Mr. C. J. Thomson has been appointed to the position of First Boarding Officer and the position of Second Boarding Officer will be filled by Mr. S. P. Leigh.

A Chinese woman was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital from No. 21, Third Street, West Point, where she was found unconscious by the police suffering from injuries to her head alleged to have been caused by a man named Chan Sheung who attacked her with a stool. The man has absconded.

A salt fish dealer of Des Voeux Road West, was this morning charged before Magistrate Lindsay with having in his possession a false scale which works at 13 per cent. against the purchaser. The defendant said that he did not know the scale was faulty. He had no intention of swindling. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$50.

A Chinese was on Saturday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received through jumping into the street from the verandah of the first floor of a house in New Street West. The man, who is unable to give the police any information as to his name or address, is believed to be insane. His injuries are not serious.

Into the little-explored island of Hainan, South China, Mr. Arthur de Carle Sowerby, a young English explorer, is to make a journey accompanied by a few Chinese. The expedition will probably take three years, as Mr. Sowerby will explore the mountains in South-West China before going to Hainan. Mr. Sowerby is working under the auspices of the United States National Museum.

A gambling quarrel at No. 326, Queen's Road West on Saturday resulted in a Chinese being so badly mauled by three others armed with bamboo poles that he had to be admitted to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. He sustained among other injuries, a fractured arm which will necessitate his detention at the hospital for at least a week. All three assailants have absconded.

CANTON GOVERNMENT.

COMPLAINT AGAINST SUN YAT-SEN.

INDICTMENT OF TEN COUNTS.

The *Peking Daily News* publishes the following translation of a complaint against Dr. Sun Yat-sen's misgovernment in Canton which was embodied in a petition received by President Hsu Shih-chang from representatives of the Provincial Assembly of Canton.

I.—TRAMPLING PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY UNDER FOOT.

The Provincial Assembly is a popularly elected body in which the will of the people finds expression. Unless the Assembly has committed unlawful acts and received the adjudication of the law courts through proper procedure, no one can disorganize it. But when Sun and Chen came into power, in fear that the members of the Assembly would impeach them for their arbitrary acts, they instigated their followers, Ku In-fen and Lu Meng-fai to bring a trumped-up charge of treason against Lin Chen-huan, the Chairman, and thirty other members of the Assembly and further coerced the members to pass a resolution to have them arrested. They have also allowed one of their nephews to induce, with bribes and threats, the members to elect him provisional chairman. Since then, those who still remain in the Assembly and form that illegal legislative body are entirely at the beck and call of the administrative officials. They no longer perform the function of representing the interest of the people and supervising the conduct of the executive officials. This is the first instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

II.—FINANCIAL CONDITION RENDERED CHAOTIC.

Since the establishment of the branch office of the Bank of China in Canton, the Cantonese merchants have used the Bank of China notes as legal tender in their business transactions. Although the notes sometimes became depreciated owing to political disturbances, yet their market rate never went down below eighty per cent. of their face value. For the past several years the Canton people have had implicit confidence in the notes, and the provincial treasury accepted the notes without any discrimination. But Sun and Chen, in utter disregard of the sufferings of the people, arbitrarily ordered the official organs not to accept the notes, of which there were several million dollars' worth circulating in the market. Appeals were made by commercial organizations and other public bodies for the withdrawal of the order, but Sun and Chen did not take any notice of such appeals. As a result, many merchants became bankrupt and closed their shops at the end of the last year of the Lunar Calendar. Are not such arbitrary acts similar to armed robbery? Moreover they have further issued debased fractionary currency coins from which they have made a rich haul. But the coins have become depreciated with the result that the price of articles now rules high in Canton and the economic life of the people has been so badly affected that no one can tell the extent of their sufferings. This is the second instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

III.—ILLEGAL SEIZURE OF PROPERTY.

Under the republican form of government, political parties are a natural growth. Such parties do not necessarily agree with one another, owing to the discrepancy of their views. It is a curious thing for us to learn that some one should consider the parties having affiliations with him as loyal and those at odds with him as rebellious. Since Chen's occupation of Canton those who differ from him in political views have been held as rebels whose properties he has arbitrarily seized and sold. The victims have not, the slightest idea what offence they have committed. Outcries for justice and complaints against grievances are consequently often heard in "City of Rams" and on the bank of the Pearl River. Under such a reign of terror as this, safety has no place, and to enjoy a moment's peace is a thing of impossibility. In law, it is provided that a crime can only be established by evidence to witness, and an offender can be tried by a law court. Neither a person nor a party is allowed to seize and confiscate other's property by his or its arbitrary will. For instance, the buildings of the Ching-Hai Hsien, the property of the Hai Chu Theatre, the funds of the Li-Hui Bank and the premises of the Kao Chow guild are either a real estate company against stock company owned by many shareholders, or a public building established by the people of a whole district and not owned by a private person or a single family. Granting that among the owners of such properties, there may be one or two persons, who, in their disobedience to the Government, have committed criminal acts, the rest are certainly not to blame for such acts. But Sun and Chen, under lame excuses, had the above-mentioned properties either seized, confiscated or destroyed with malicious joy. Further, they have issued proclamations offering liberal rewards to any one who can bring a charge against their political enemies but at the same time threatening

with dire consequences those who fail to do what they ordered. The effect produced is that cases of blackmail, misinformation and false accusations are frequently heard and the people, becoming morally degenerated, have no longer any respect for the majesty of the law. This is the third instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

IV.—ENCOURAGING BRIGANDS TO MALTREAT PEOPLE.

For the maintenance of peace and order in a locality it is necessary for those in power to exercise due vigilance over the bad characters in order to prevent them from committing crimes. In dealing with such bad characters, the local officials often have them either executed or imprisoned so as to insure safety and afford proper protection to the peaceful and law-abiding people. When Sun and Chen took the reins of Government into their hands, they released all the prisoners without making any inquiry into the nature of the crimes they had committed or the terms of the sentences they were serving. Consequently deeds of lawlessness, perpetrated for purely personal revenge, are numerous in the towns and cities in Kwangtung. This is simply due to Sun and Chen's caprice to do something novel and unheard of, from which the people have, however, suffered untold speakable woes. It is not too much to say that they have let loose ferocious beasts and allowed them to prey upon the people.

Besides, before their entry into Kwangtung, Sun and Chen entered into an alliance with various bands of local brigands in order to secure their support. After their triumph, those bands were disbanded and sent to their native places, where they who were formerly outlaws and did not dare to appear before the public for fear of punishment, now consider themselves soldiers who have rendered distinguished service. No wonder that whoever comes into contact with them can hardly escape from their molestation. This is the fourth instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

V.—SELLING OFFICES.

For the benefit of the people, the Government appoints officials to look after their interest. Only when a man is morally and intellectually qualified, should he be allowed to occupy any official post; for in so doing the officials will discharge their duty to the benefit and interest of the people instead of damaging them. Contrary to what ought to be done, Sun and Chen sell offices publicly and depend upon them as a source of revenue. They set a price for each official post in accordance with its importance and its lucrativeness. The posts of magistrates are sold, for instance, at either \$30,000, \$20,000 or \$10,000 each, and those of revenue collectors are classified into three grades. A certain Liu was appointed a member of the provincial mint by paying \$300,000 and a certain Chen obtained a post in the Arsenal by paying \$200,000. The chief of the revenue offices at Chao-Chow and Puang-Kang and the magistrates of Nan-Hai, Pan-Ngu, Shang-San, Tung-Uan, Tai San, Chao-Yang and other districts have obtained their appointments by paying sums ranging from \$20,000 to \$30,000. These facts are known to every one. Having paid so much to their superiors for the purchase of their offices, it is but natural that they should try to get it back from the people with additional interest. How distressing it is for the people to satisfy the insatiable demands of their limited means? This is the fifth instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

VI.—INTERFERING WARFARE.

Civil strife and calamities of nature following one another, this country has, for the last few years, suffered not a little. The people, in consequence of this, are sapped to the extreme, so that those who have any sympathetic feelings for them should allow them time to recuperate their lost strength in order to preserve the last breath of the State. Regardless of everything, Sun and Chen, after their entry into Kwangtung, worked for military expansion to the utmost of their strength without the least consideration for financial straits. Recently there was issued an order for a punitive campaign against Kwangsi, demonstrations being already made along the border of the province. In case the war breaks out, not only will the inhabitants within the war zone and the people of the neighbouring provinces suffer from its immediate results, but traders will be taxed under duress and able-bodied men will be forced to serve in the army against their will. In addition to this, the war necessitates the neglect of farming and impoverishment of families. What is more to be feared is that in spite of the former friendship between Kwangtung and Kwangsi, like members of the same family one despising upon the other, with the commencement of the war, dates the beginning of endless hostilities. Does this not mean that to satisfy the ambitious designs of a few demagogues these men will entail for years to come hardship and tribulation upon the people of both provinces? This is the sixth instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

VII.—THROWING MORALS AND JUSTICE TO THE WINDS.

The maintenance of the social order and discipline of individual character

solely depend upon moral principles. When more ideas are taken away from the human mind, the line of distinction between man and other animals no longer exists. Thus it is the duty of the local authorities always to keep watch upon the character of their people. It goes without saying, that they should never lead in breaking the moral bonds, thereby degrading human beings to the level of beasts. But as soon as Chen Ching-ming had assumed the power of Government, he gave up the whole educational control of Kwangtung to Chen Toh-su, whose bestial nature is unalterable. For the last few months, Chen Toh-su has tried to propagate his absurd doctrines of communism of property and wives, so as to mislead the hotheaded youngsters. Moreover, he makes it his tenet that "filial piety is the root of all evils, while sensual indulgence is the chief of all virtues" which he would often preach in public, notwithstanding press criticism or popular opposition. Setting things upside-down, he, nevertheless, claims to be a teacher of new philosophical doctrines. Now unless the Cantonese have sinned against God, Chen Ching-ming has certainly no reason to employ such a racial for the destruction of ethical canons. Is it not like training a thief to the pernicious art of robbery? This is the seventh instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

VIII.—MISAPPROPRIATION OF CHARITABLE FUNDS.

When society is in its primitive state, local officials often neglect to improve the conditions of the people, charitable work being chiefly done by popular bodies. This is how the nine big almshouses in Kwangtung came into existence. With a mind to increase his military strength, yet in dire need of funds, Chen Ching-ming, instead of relieving the people by reducing the number of his troops, sent officials to have the properties of these almshouses seized and confiscated for the expenses of his army. Hereafter, in case of natural calamities, such as floods, droughts, plagues, or horrors of war and brigandage, what was considered as the sole means of giving comfort and relief to the poor people is no longer available. As a result deaths caused by cold or starvation are only to be expected. This is the eighth instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

IX.—LEVYING COMPULSORY LOANS.

In making a contract for a loan, the consent of both parties must be secured. Such a contract will produce the desired effect. It has never before been heard of that one party could arbitrarily make a contract and compel the other party to fulfil the terms without the latter's consent. Showing no sympathetic feelings for the difficulties of merchants, Chen Ching-ming levied a loan of \$120,000 and had it collected from different shops or firms in due order. Again a fixed date was given on which the payment of money was necessary. The consequences are that families of limited means, from whom the last cent has been extorted, had to borrow money to pay so the selling of their estates. Those who had not property to sell and failed to raise a sum from friends were simply thrown into prison. Is it not expected that the classical saying that "a tyrannical administration constitutes a greater terror to the people than does a tiger" should come true in the present day? This is the ninth instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

X.—MUZZLING THE PRESS.

Under the law of the Republic, every citizen enjoys freedom of speech. Unless anything is said contrary to the injunctions of the law, no government, however strong it may be, can deprive citizens of this privilege, as this is the only means of maintaining justice and protecting it from oppression. Afraid of Press attack, yet bent upon establishing an autocracy so as to enjoy unlimited power, Chen Ching-ming appointed special officials first to censor articles of different newspapers, before they were sent to the Press. If a paper had the courage to make any just remarks or criticisms, he would, as a light punishment, send his accomplices to destroy the machine and type of the paper, as in the case of *Kwangtung Pao*, and *Kwa Hwa Pao*. For the heavier punishment, he would issue an order to suspend the publication of the paper, as in the case of *Chung Hwa Shin Pao*, *Yuen Sen Pao*, etc. On this account, all papers in Canton, if they care for the maintenance of their business, have to bear all kinds of wrongs in silence. As to the papers, published outside of the capital, suppression puts an end to all. In the absence of justice, popular grievances naturally find no way for expression. Now under lawlessness and injustice, every Cantonese, with a heavy heart, has no means for redress of wrongs. This is the tenth instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

The above-mentioned ten instances are the most evident facts of misgovernment in Kwangtung. Kwangtung certainly forms a part of the Republic of China, but it is now groaning under the excessive oppression and maladministration of Sun and Chen, and can find no way of amelioration. For the sake of humanity, the Government should not by any means allow this province to sink

STEEL ROD ACCIDENT.

MAN PIERCED.

MEMBER OPERATES IN HOSPITAL.

An accident, stated by a number of doctors to be without parallel in this country, occurred at Magnat House, Kingsway, W.C., a building in course of erection for the General Electric Company. A lift engineer, George Neal, 24, of Wimbledon, was pinned to the ground by a long steel rod.

Shortly before noon he was working at the bottom of the lift shaft. He was stooping, when the steel rod, some 21ft. long and half an inch thick, falling 225ft. from the fourth floor struck him on the right shoulder, pierced his leg, and pinned him to the ground with the ends of the rod sticking from his shoulder and leg.

Before he could be released the rod had to be cut off with a hack-saw. He was conscious during the half-hour this took. He was then taken to the Charing Cross Hospital.

He was there found to have 31ft. of steel in his body. The rod entered at the shoulder and came out at the knee, and fortunately did not injure any vital parts in its passage.

ENGINEER'S JOB.

It just missed the lungs, and was guided by a muscle downwards to make its exit at the knee. As soon as the man was taken into hospital it was found that he had no instruments for such an extraction, so the hospital engineer, who is also a plumber, was sent for. He brought along some tools, including a wrench and pliers. He was fitted out in a surgeon's white coat over his blue dungarees and was made to sterilise himself and don a mask for the operating theatre.

He fixed his wrench on to one end of the steel rod and pulled slowly and gently, while the surgeons looked on and watched the rod's removal. The man bled, but not to any great extent. At a late hour during the night he was reported to be going on satisfactorily.

The only other instance known to the medical profession is that of a man in the United States who was transfixed by a steel crowbar. In this case the bar entered the man's skull and passed right through his body. He lived for some years afterwards.

A parallel to the remarkable accident occurred during the Boer War. While in action and firing from the prone position a soldier casually put his right hand in his trouser pocket. On withdrawing it he was astonished to find it covered with blood. Seeking the cause, he again felt in his pocket and this time produced a bullet.

He then to his amazement, discovered that he had been shot through the length of the body. The bullet having entered inside the collar bone on the right shoulder and made its exit in the groin. He made an excellent recovery.

WHY

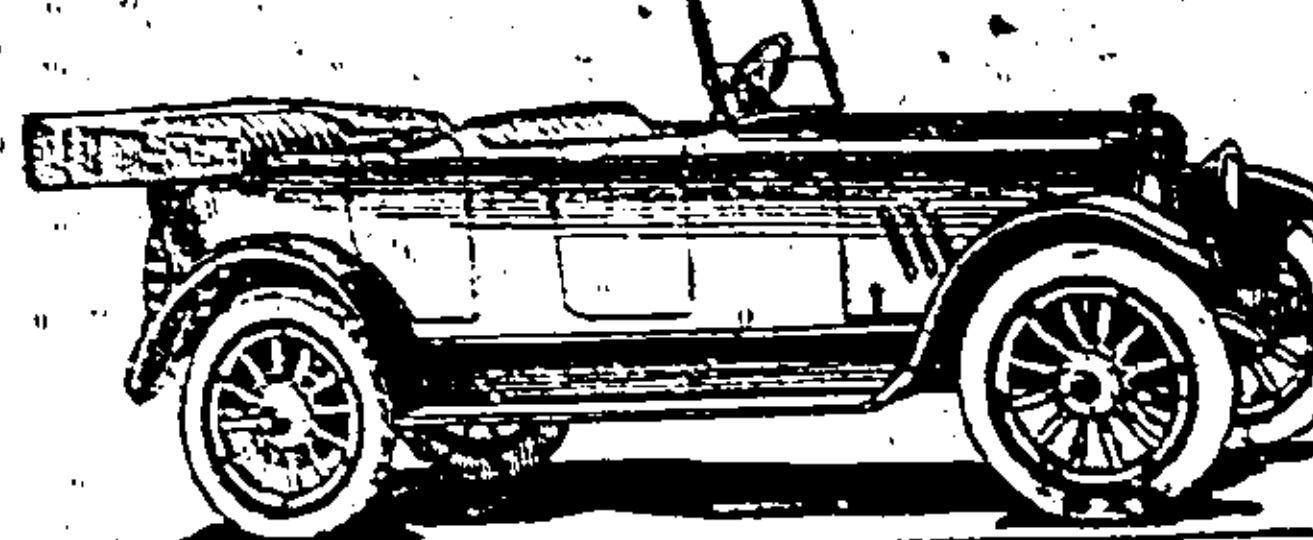
DO WE SPEAK OF "TAKING POT-LUCK?"

Now-a-days, when one issues a spur-of-the-moment invitation to "come home with me and take pot-luck," he is understood as meaning that no special preparation has been made for the guest, but that the repast will be whatever chances to be in the house, the regular family meal without the trimmings and extra trouble which usually mark the arrival of an additional person.

But there was a time when "pot-luck" was really dish of a pot, and when the guest ran his chances of getting either a good meal or a very slim one. In the old days—and the practice is still in force in some of the villages of Europe—nothing came amiss to the great family cooking-pot suspended from the pot-hook in the centre of the fireplace. Everything edible was thrown into it, and, to "keep the pot boiling," the fire was seldom, if ever, allowed to die out. When meal-time came, persons fished for themselves, and whatever they might happen to find was their "pot-luck"—though it might be "pot-misfortune" as well.

into a state of lawlessness without doing anything to save the people from distress. At the present juncture, when the situation in the country is so unsteady and foreign invasion is coming space, if, owing to internal strife, the unification of the country cannot be realized, then not only will Cantonese people forever remain in a distressed state, but the situation of the country will become still more precarious. We therefore beg that Your Excellency should appoint special officials to pacify the Cantonese people, thus restoring the confused and lawless condition of the province once more to peace and order. The people, when they are emancipated from the present reign of terror, shall be everlastingly "thankful for Your Excellency's benevolence."

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ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SCISORS LOOT.

Suicide Heav.

All Paris was touched a month ago by the story of two young girls whose parents had been killed in the war and who, having lost their employment in a factory through illness, sprang together one Sunday afternoon into the River Seine but were rescued. A newspaper opened a subscription for them which is said to have reached £2,000. The statement is now made in the *Edin* that the girls are excellent swimmers who have played the same trick on the generous public in several provincial towns.

Prince in Padded Cells.

Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield, president of the Bedford and Bedford Hospital, at a dinner at the Mansion House related how when recently the Prince of Wales visited the hospital he insisted on shaking hands with every patient in the institution. "I pointed out," said Sir Charles, "that some of them were in padded cells, but the Prince replied, 'I want to shake hands with everybody here. He went into the padded cells and shook hands with the inmates.' Afterward the resident physician told me that from that day onward there was a pronounced improvement in the condition of the patients who had experienced 'the Royal touch.'"

Chinese Students.

Five Chinese educational experts, under Dr. Yuen, are investigating the different school systems of England with a view to their adoption in China. They are making a thorough study of British educational methods from the elementary schools to the universities for comparison with other national systems. The necessity for providing facilities for the education of Chinese students and for helping them to appreciate British educational methods has been persistently urged. The Associated British Chambers of Commerce has now established an Educational Fund in Shanghai for promoting British interests by means of education. Seventy per cent of the fund will be devoted to the education of Chinese students on British lines. All the British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong are co-operating, and the British Government is to be asked to contribute.

Bronze Age Hoard.

One of the most remarkable Bronze Age hoards recently discovered in Great Britain has been given to the Welsh National Museum. It will be shown to the public as soon as the new building at Cardiff is ready. It has been exhibited to members of the Society of Antiquaries in London, among whom it aroused much interest. The hoard was found in Wales. The feature of it, which consists of bronze implements and ornaments, is the fact that it includes an iron sickle of exactly the same shape as two or three bronze sickles found near it. This is taken to prove that it dates from the time of transition from the Bronze to the Iron Age. Iron had evidently been discovered, but the metal workers of that day were not fully acquainted with its properties and therefore modelled this historic sickle on their bronze implements.

Homeless Charles.

The plight of the ex-Emperor Charles at Lucerne should warn all who imagined that the Steinamanger adventure might pave a way which throneless Kings and Kaisers could safely tread. Charles himself is an amiable person who believes in his "divine right." But the worst of weaklings who mean well is that they are usually made use of by stronger people who intend ill. The Hungarian bodyguard of intriguing courtiers surrounding the ex-Emperor will continue scheming his restoration at any cost so long as it is paid by other people. There is the danger. Western democracy is bound to protest against these restless retinues which exiled Kings surround themselves. Constantine, still in Athens, and similarly surrounded by bad advisers, should study the meaning of homeless Charles' tarrying on sufferance at a Swiss hotel.

HOME ITEMS

Mme. Manes, the morganatic wife of the late King Alexander of Greece, has given birth to a daughter.

A victim of sleeping illness, Ivy Mitchell, aged fifteen, of Boreham, Wiltshire, has been asleep for six weeks.

In all the battlefields where British Empire troops fought 617,000 graves have been definitely identified, located and registered.

The Swedish Board School Teachers' Congress has adopted a resolution in favour of the English language as a compulsory subject.

The estimated amount of rates per head of population in England and Wales for the current financial year is £3 18s. 10d., states Dr. Addison in Parliamentary debates.

Following the reduction in the retail price of milk to 10d. a quart the London and Provincial Master Dairy-men's Association decided on a further reduction to 8d. on May 1.

During drainage work at Baldock, Hertfordshire, portions of a mammoth's tusk in two sections, measuring altogether 16ft. and weighing 12lb. were found 11ft. below the ground in gravel-soil on top of chalk.

Accidental Death was the verdict at Middlesbrough on Noah Stephenson, Wilton-street, who was believed to have been burned to death through his pipe setting light to his clothes after he had fallen from his chair.

A bullet fired in an amateur target practice at St. Martin, near Montreal, passed through the arm of Felix Dumont, the body of Leopold Valiquette and the head of Ferdinand Gravel, killing the two. All were spectators.

"I dared my husband to hit me," said a woman to the Tottenham magistrates. "so he struck me in the passage, kicked me on the tummy, and tore my lino." The magistrates were undecided whether she wanted a doctor or a house-repairer.

At Newcastle Tommy Burns, the boxer, was granted a licence for the Forth Hotel, a well-known public-house, where it was stated he proposed to reside as tenant. The magistrate's clerk said Burns should make a good chucker-out.

Twins, boy and girl, were born on the Red Star liner "Kronland" shortly after the steamer left Antwerp for New York. Although the parents are Czechoslovakians, the children having been born on a ship under the American flag are of American nationality.

Asking for a separation order at Brentwood, Mrs. Willis said her husband, Walter Willis, an ex-chief stoker in the Navy, got up early one morning, nailed up the door of her room, and went off leaving her imprisoned for hours. Willis said his wife was a contentious woman, and he could not live with her. He was ordered to pay £2 weekly.

Provisional protection has just been obtained by two Plymouth men for an invention which they claim will enable the crew of a submarine to escape in the event of the vessel being submerged, provided the depth of water is not too great. One of the inventors is a civil engineer and the other is a seafaring man.

In a Salvation Army hut in Westminster an official noticed a small attached case which was of considerable weight. No owner for it could be found on the premises, and it was taken to Rochester-row police station, where it was opened. The contents proved to be coins to the total value of £9 14s. 8d.—one shilling in silver and 2,324 new pennies.

Death was probably caused by excitement, said a doctor at the inquest at Brighton on Francis William Holman, 67, the husband who died suddenly while seeking reconciliation with his wife after 17 years' separation. There were, added the doctor, signs of old tubercular disease and rupture of the blood-vessels of the lungs.

"LEE SANG" AFFAIR.

MUTINOUS SEAMEN SENTENCED.

THREE MONTHS JAIL ORDERED.

Proved guilty of having taken part in mutinous assault upon the first mate of the s.s. "Lee Sang" eleven Chinese seamen were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour at the Marine Court this morning.

Together with the vessel's boatswain, Chan Wai, the men were charged with having disobeyed the lawful commands of the officer in charge of the ship and unlawfully assaulted William W. Hopkins, the first mate. All of them denied the charge.

When the hearing of the case was commenced before the Marine Magistrate (Lieutenant Conway Hake R.N.R.) on Saturday last the first mate related, in the course of his evidence, that on the date in question the boatswain reported that the crew would not turn out. When he went down to order them on deck the accused pinned him in the fore-castle doorway and assaulted him from behind with such severity that he was still undergoing hospital treatment for his injuries.

In reply to the Magistrate the boatswain, who gave evidence when the hearing was resumed this morning, said that, at the urging of the crew, he approached the first mate for a spell of an hour or two and the request was refused, the officer insisting that the men must turn out. Witness then went back to the fore-castle to explain the position and was followed by the first mate. When he saw that the latter was being assaulted he went to his assistance and called the men away.

Most of the accused gave a straight-out denial of the charge but one man informed the Court that although he himself was lying on his bunk at the time and took no part in the assault he saw one of his comrades assault the first mate with both hands.

The Magistrate found that no offence had been proved against the boatswain whom he accordingly discharged. The remainder of the men were pronounced guilty on both counts and sentences totalling three months' imprisonment with hard labour were imposed.

UNUSUAL OPIUM STORY.

FINE INSTEAD OF REWARD.

INDIAN "EYE SPECIALIST" CONVICTED.

With no witnesses to support his statement, an Indian described by the police as an ex-ship's watchman, and self-styled an eye specialist, told an unusual story to Magistrate Orme this morning to explain the possession of 600 taels of raw opium.

Mr. Longinotto said that his client was in a very unfortunate position as he was unable to produce evidence which would convince the Magistrate of his innocence and secure his acquittal. He admitted possession of the opium, but not unlawfully. Having seized the drug somewhere he was taking it to the Central Police Station to secure the reward when he was stopped by the revenue officer. He admitted having obstructed the revenue officer in his search, but this was for no other reason than that he did not wish the revenue officer to have a share in the reward. Unfortunately, the witness he had hoped to call was now in Wuchow, and it was impossible to secure his attendance. In the circumstances, Counsel said that he would put his client at the mercy of the Court, and ask the Magistrate to deal with him leniently.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$6,000 or, in default, six months' hard labour. The drug was confiscated.

The latest report with regard to the so-called "Assassination Corps" said to be organizing in Shanghai should particularly interest the police, the interesting detail being given that the men wear small white badges on their coat collars. This fact should contribute greatly to the possible chance of their being identified. It is also reported that the gang is under the leadership of a Russian, and that parties of three have left for Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Ichang, Tientsin, Kiangsu, Hongkong, and Amoy, presumably on business.

News has been received of the death of Mr. William McLeish of Tientsin, which occurred at Knaresborough Place, London, on May 3. Mr. McLeish, who was in his seventieth year, was the elder son of Capt. James McLeish. In July 1886 he came out to China from Dulwich College to join the Naval College at the East Arsenal, where he acted as instructor for fourteen years, until the Boxer Rebellion of 1900. He was one of the founders of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, which he bought in 1901. Mr. McLeish was appointed Secretary to the Tientsin British Municipal Council in 1903, and held that post until May 1914, when he retired. After a tour through the East, he proceeded to England, settling down in South Kensington.

FURIOUS DRIVING.

BRASS BAND'S HASTE.

CHAUFFEUR AND FINED.

Furious and reckless driving in Des Vaux Road Central on the morning of Sunday, May 8 was alleged against Lai Kwan, driver of motor car No. 218 before Magistrate Lindsell this morning.

Traffic Inspector Garrod said that about 10 o'clock on the morning in question, he and Sgt. Alexander were going on their rounds on the police motor cycle when the defendant passed them opposite the Breezy Garage going from East to West, at a very high speed. In the car was a brass band playing big drums and cornets. The witness called out to the defendant to stop, but he either did not hear or did not want to hear, as he continued to tear along the road at 27 miles an hour.

The Magistrate: How can you be so exact?

The Inspector: We timed him with our speedometer. We chased him at 27 miles an hour, and did not catch him until we reached the Western market. We pulled him up 200 yards past the market, to be exact.

The defendant admitted speeding and said that he was taking the band to Sheklongchui. The whole party went in four motor cars. The other three had gone ahead, and he was speeding to catch them up.

A fine of \$25 was imposed.

"THE CONSTABLE IS LYING."

MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED "SQUEEZE."

"I have distrusted him for some little time. He certainly must be taken off the truck duty. I will not listen to him in another truck case after this," said Magistrate Lindsell yesterday about Indian constable B232, who had brought two Chinese before the Court, the one charged with having driven a truck without a licence, and the other with having offered the constable a bribe not to arrest him.

In both cases a tea-shop keeper to whom a coat was being delivered on the day in question, disputed the constable's evidence. Dealing with the first case, he maintained that the man who held the truck licence was with the party.

The Magistrate: The constable is lying; defendant is discharged.

Giving evidence in the bribery case, the constable said that the defendant borrowed 50 cents from a customer and offered it to him with the request that he should not arrest the previous defendant.

The tea-shop keeper said that he had heard the conversation between the constable and the truck coolies. The constable struck the defendant, and demanded \$5 from him. Later he reduced the "squeeze" to \$3. Ultimately, one of the coolies borrowed 50 cents from the witness's brother to pay the constable.

The Magistrate believed the witness's story and discharged the defendant. Inspector Ellis was instructed to put the constable on report.

Mr. H. F. Bunje, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, left for Hong Kong on leave by the s.s. "Kamo Maru" yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife and child. Other passengers were Mr. Haddon, of the Standard Oil Company, Yokohama, and Mrs. Haddon.

For the first time an American dreadnought has been ordered to Eastern waters. The ship in question is the U.S.S. "Florida" which will take the place of the "Huron" as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet. She carries 12 in. 50 calibre guns, and has a displacement of 21,825 tons.

Contrary to reports emanating from Canton it is learned that the river at Wuchow, far from being in a state of flood, is quite normal for the time of the year. At that City on Saturday the water gauge showed 31 feet. Above Wuchow the river is said to be slightly below its normal height.

An armed robbery occurred at No. 29, Shaukiwan Road early yesterday morning. Four men entered the house, and after terrorizing the inmates, stole a quantity of clothing and some money valued at \$163. They all got away, but later the police arrested two men with some of the booty in their possession.

CHINA AND AVIATION.

MAILS AND WIRELESS.

CABINET COUNCIL FRAMES RULES.

Peking, May 16.—At the Cabinet Council of May 7, the Chinese Government decided to announce the following three articles and ratify the same, subject to the approval of foreign Powers:—

1. Any flying machine, which enters and leaves the territory of China, shall comply with the passenger and goods transportation tariff provided by China. In view of the fact that China's traffic duties are fettered by the arrangements with the foreign Powers, transportation by flying-machines shall not be subject to the restriction of treaties with other countries.

2. Any flying-machine, which enters and leaves the territory of China, is prohibited from transporting mails, except for direct transportation between Chinese post-offices and foreign post-offices, in view of the fact that many foreign post-offices have of late been established in various parts of China, free transportation of mails shall be prohibited.

3. Any flying-machine belonging to Treaty Powers, which enters and leaves the territory of China, shall observe not only international wireless regulations but also China's wireless regulations. In view of the fact that foreign vessels are employing wireless freely in the domain of China, flying-machines are to be restricted in the use of wireless.

STORM SELF-RECORDER.

AIRCRAFT WIRELESS STATION.

CROYDON TERMINAL AERODROME.

What experts say is the finest and most powerful aircraft wireless station in the world has now been completed by the Marconi Company at the terminal aerodrome at Croydon and is to be taken over by the Air Ministry.

Apart from its routine installation for "airway" signalling, the station contains a number of improvements and new devices, which are of a secret nature and would be of extreme value in war. The assumption having been made for instance, that an enemy would make it his business to bomb such an important aerodrome at the first opportunity, the station has been so arranged that it can be operated from more than one spot. Thus, even in the event of a direct hit at one of the points, another could take over the running of the station.

Some very long-range communication, not only with telegraphy but also in telephony, is expected between this new station and aeroplanes and airships in flight. When, for example, the airship K26—known commercially as G-FAAF—makes forthcoming test flights which will, it is said, take her as far as the Mediterranean, there should be a chance for experiments which may prove most interesting.

An improved device is the thunderstorm detector. By this a thunderstorm is made to signal its whereabouts and movements by the influence it has upon special equipment at the wireless station. It is possible, in fact, by direction-finding instruments to trace from moment to moment the position and rate of travel of a storm, and such information is naturally of extreme value to pilots of the "air express," enabling them to avoid zones of violent atmospheric disturbance.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the following goods at present stored in No. 1 godown of the above named Company at West Point, in the name of CHAN SUI PAK (陳瑞柏) are taken delivery of within THIRTY DAYS from May 15th, 1921, and the charges due in respect thereof paid, they will be sold by Public Auction:—

Lot 7 A B LONDON—60 Cases Antimony 3589— & Co. stored March 2nd, 1918.

Lot 4439 — " — LONDON—25 Cases Antimony stored April 10th, 1918.

Lot 4467 — " — NO MARK — 40 Cases Antimony stored May 3rd, 1918.

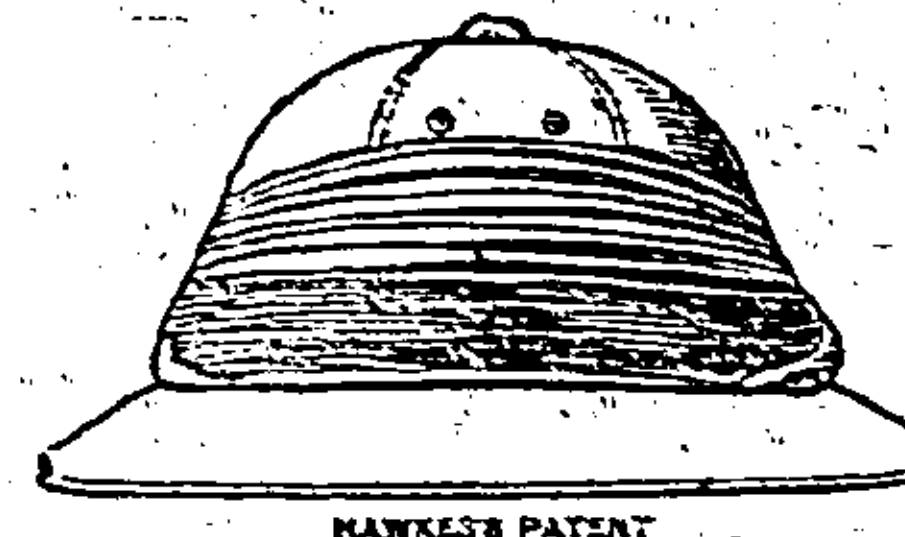
W. S. BROWN, Secretary.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, June 4th, 1921. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries close TUESDAY, 24th May, Hongkong, May 17, 1921.

NOTICES



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SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

BICYCLE SMASH.

NOT IN CRITICAL CONDITION.

As the result of an accident while riding a bicycle in Portland Street, Yaumati, yesterday, a Chinese boy is now lying in a critical condition. The lad is a native of the Kwong Wah Hospital in a critical condition. The lad is a native of the Kwong Wah Hospital in a critical condition. The lad is a native of the Kwong Wah Hospital in a critical condition.

SEA TRANSPORT.

AN INTERESTING PAPER.

In a paper recently read by Mr. James Richardson, B.Sc., before the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, the author maintained that the limiting factor in respect of the power obtainable from any given size of combustion cylinder is the quantity of heat that can be passed through unit thickness of cast iron per unit of time for a given maximum temperature at the inner surface of the metal. The limit on this basis is largely independent of the piston speed. For instance, with a high mean effective pressure a low speed of revolution may give a reasonable figure of heat transfer through the metal surrounding the combustion zone, and conversely, a low mean effective pressure will permit safely of a high speed of revolution. In support of this contention, it may be noted that two-cycle engines, which have a higher mean effective pressure than is general with four-cycle practice, are mostly designed to run at a lower speed of revolution. Naturally in making comparisons on a mean pressure basis the mean effective pressure is that for the whole cycle. In the case of the four-cycle engine the cycle extends over two revolutions or four strokes, whilst with the two-cycle engine there is an explosion every revolution, or every two strokes.

Taking the total amount of fuel per hour consumed in any cylinder and dividing it by the piston area in square inches the quotient should not greatly exceed 0.2 lbs. per square inch per hour. This is certainly a conservative rating, referring primarily to large engines and it could not doubt be safely exceeded for small cylinders. Large marine four-cycle practice over a number of years of continuous operation at sea, however, amply confirms the desirability of being conservative in this respect, indeed it was noted in Mr. Richardson's paper that even with the progress in design made within the last few years there has been generally a measurable increase in the weight and the space occupied by the low-speed marine Diesel engine per horse-power developed continuously. This is due largely to the reduction in the rate of heat transfer.

The mean effective pressure for two-cycle engines on a brake horse-power basis appears from the table of mercantile engine given by Mr. Richardson to average about 65 lbs. per square inch. The highest figure quoted is 73.5 lb and the lowest 55, but the author held that it was very doubtful if a mean pressure higher than 55 lbs. per square inch on a brake horse-power basis could be continuously sustained at sea. Three examples of two-cycle marine engine cited gave mean effective pressures of 73, 66 and 73 lbs. per square inch on a brake horse-power basis, and the rate of heat transfer was equivalent to a fuel consumption of 0.315, 0.245 lbs. per hour per square inch of piston area.

Corresponding to these figures certain stresses are developed in the material. On certain assumptions, it was concluded that the stresses arising from unequal expansion may in the three cases quoted amount respectively to 24,000, 14,900, and 15,000 lbs. per square inch, the highest stress occurring in the largest engine. It is quite obvious that fractures in cast iron cannot be a matter of surprise when such stresses are imposed. As already mentioned the safe rate of heat transfer corresponds to a fuel consumption of 0.2 lb per square inch of piston area per hour. Hence, if the two-cycle engines be reduced in power output to the same basis the mean effective pressure will fall to a very moderate one of less than 55 lbs., and there will be, Mr. Richardson maintains, little, if any, gain in space or reduction in weight, as compared with the four-cycle engine. —Engineering.

"I wasn't using bad language; I was speaking Chinese," said a man charged at Marylebone with being drunk and disorderly in Regent's Park.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW INSURANCE POLICY.

CAPTAIN'S TICKETS PROTECTED.

Every risk in the world was supposed to be covered at Lloyd's but a new policy has just been produced which will prove the greatest boon to officers of the British Mercantile Marine. The idea was that of a British sailor, and the company which is making such a success of the scheme is run by sailors for sailors.

Up to the present the sea-going profession was in the most precarious of positions as far as insurance against accident was concerned. Hardships, unequalled in other walks of life, fell on the captain or officer who, through some accident, had his certificate cancelled or suspended by the Board of Trade. Through some ill turn of fortune their careers have been ruined. The grave risk under which seafarers follow their calling on the ocean is now mitigated to all those who have the wisdom to pay a small annual premium.

For the payment of one pound a year by deck officers, and 12s. 6d. by engineer officers, £1,000 will be paid to masters and chief engineers whose certificates are cancelled, and £50 a month, up to six months, for suspension of certificate. The benefits for second mates and second engineers are £750 for cancellation, and £30 a month, up to six months for suspension.

The Board of Trade tabulate their suspensions and cancellations under three headings:—

1. Shipping casualties.
2. Breaches discipline.
3. Offences against the laws of the realm.

The new company only with cases under the first heading, under which nearly all accidents at sea fall. Mr. W. H. Coombs, F.R.S. (late assistant cartographer to the Chinese Maritime Customs) and a master mariner, is the author of this new policy, which was incorporated a little more than a month ago. He is the managing director of the new company, which is known as the Navigators and General Insurance Co., Ltd., Finsbury-court, Finsbury-pavement, London, E. C. 2. The chairman is Vice-Admiral Sir John Franklin Parry, K.C.B., hydrographer of the Navy, 1814-1919; and the other directors are Captain Harry William Broadbent, R.D., R.N.R., commander of the schoolship "Conway"; Mr. Vincent G. le Mesurier, extra chief engineer (B.O.T.), Eng., Lieut.-Commander R.N. (Reserve of Officers); and Mr. F. H. W. Church, F.C.I.B. (Church Bros., incorporated insurance brokers).

Policies may be taken out on any certificates in the British, Indian and Colonial service. They are the same size as the certificate, and are issued in tin cases. There are agents in all the principal ports, and these are members of the Mercantile Marine, whilst the staff in the London office is also associated in some form or other with the service.

Another policy applies to skippers and second hands on fishing vessels. There is an added benefit in this policy of unemployment pay to those placed on the suspended list of the Grimsby Fishing Vessel Owners' Exchange. Although the company has so recently been formed, the response by officers shows that the scheme is looked upon as a practical one, and is widely appreciated.

The thoroughly unsatisfactory position of the master or officer in a shipping casualty is now brought to an end. If a ship meets with an accident they can now be just as fully protected as the owner, the charterer, and the shipper have been in the past.

LOCAL NOTES.

Pitman light-beacon, situated on the northern coast of Pitman King Island, has been moved. From the new position of the light-beacon, Pitman King surveying-beacon bears S. 13 E., magnetic, distant 1.71 miles.

The freighter Cathay, the fourth vessel of its kind built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, Ltd., for the U. S. Shipping Board, will be launched on May 26.

The steamer "Kobe Maru" (2,877 tons) on the S.M.R. Co. Daien-Shanghai regular service during the past thirteen years had her charter party terminated on May 4 and completed her last return trip to Shanghai on April 30. The "Kobe Maru" took up her Daien-Shanghai regular run in 1908 in succession to the a.s. "Sakiko Maru." She has gone through many a trying experience in the shape of the outbreak of fire, a dense fog; etc. but has come out without serious damage or accident.

The case of the "Pausang" which, thanks to the intervention of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, terminated in the return to the captain of the certificate which had been withdrawn from him by a marine court of inquiry, will awaken a great deal of interest in seafaring circles. Comments which have

CHINESE WOMEN.

MARCH TOWARDS FREEDOM.

HONGKONG RESIDENT'S VIEWS.

Richard Oliver writes to the Daily Mail from Hongkong as follows:— "This afternoon some of us who were born and educated in Britain watched about a dozen Chinese girls perform a scene from Tennyson's 'Princess.' They were arrayed in academic costume—gowns, hoods, and mortarboards—like any of the women graduates of a modern university in England. They recited their parts in fluent English, and they were obviously very much in earnest. For behind the emphasis on almost every sentence was the set purpose of the speaker. She was pleading for her sex."

If the reader will remember that the Chinese are essentially a nation of passive resistors, that they always prefer the appeal to reason to the appeal to force, then it may be excusable to say that these Chinese schoolgirls in Hongkong were in reality working with the enthusiasm, or fanaticism, of English Suffragettes. The purpose of their play-acting was obvious to the audience of Chinese and Europeans. There were about 300 of us who watched these symptoms of feminine ambitions in China.

The play-acting was a thinly disguised appeal to the authorities of the local university that women should be admitted to lectures and degrees. A few months ago 227 Chinese students, including five girls, sailed from Hongkong for France. From time to time one comes across a Chinese young woman who has studied in America. And then, as if to remind one of the clash of old and new ideas in the streets of Hongkong, there is the quaint procession, and the old ideas that have come down, perhaps, from the dawn of Chinese history, some five thousand years ago.

For it has been demonstrated that marriages were first established in China about the year B.C. 3200 by the same wise ruler, Foh, who substituted writing for the knotted strings which had previously formed the only means of record. Just think of such innovations taking place five thousand years ago in China, and remember that about 2,000 years ago, in Britain, captives were being burnt in wicker cages, and the victors and victims then stained their bodies with woad!

Changes are taking place in China very rapidly. The greatest change of the twentieth century will be in the position of woman. There is, it is true, still the system of purchasing "second" wives—polygamy and concubinage are the main causes of what ever misery and vice are peculiar to China as compared with England.

Even to-day foot-binding takes place in China. But the new ideas, gained chiefly by a study of English literature, are the hammer blows which are striking at the shackles binding the feet and the minds of the women of China.

Those young women who recited the "Princess" this afternoon in such fluent English may find "old custom" too much for them. But they will teach their children something quite different from the lessons they learnt from their own parents. Slowly, but surely, polygamy will disappear in the Far East. Woman has won her way into the Council Chamber at Westminster. In the Far Eastern Republic, a country ruled for centuries by the "Son of Heaven," woman is beginning to experience longings for freedom.

A Siamese contemporary remarks that a difference exists between the officials of the Ministry of War and the officials of other Ministries. In that in the former Ministry an official who absents himself from duties for over a period of three months has to resign from office whereas there are cases where officials in other Ministries have absented themselves for a period of over six months and still retained their office.

It seems to many people that the present is an opportune time for the reduction of servants' wages. Rice is cheaper, exchange is more favourable, clothes cost less and there is no longer the same scarcity of domestic servants that there was when wages were increased in recent years. New servants ask identically the same wages as those who have served one household faithfully for years. This is wrong, and ought not to be countenanced, says the Malay Mail.

reached the Guild on their remarkable success in this matter have already been recorded, the latest being from the China Coast Officers' Guild, whose assistant secretary writes to express on behalf of his committee and members the congratulations of the Eastern Society on the successful conclusion to which the Guild brought the case.

NEW PLANE WING.

FLYING LIKE A BIRD.

NO PROPELLERS.

Harry Harper, Technical Secretary of the Civil Aerial Transport Committee, writes in a Home paper:— "A vista so wonderful that our whole conception of the place of aircraft in the scheme of transport may have to be altered. Such is the promise of the new 'pulsating' wing of the Austrian scientist Professor Raimund Nimmfuh."

The basis of the theory has just been investigated by experts of such repute as Herr Schwengler, chief of the Zeppelin works, and Herr Skopik, head of the designing staff of the Fokker works. Both have indicated their belief that Professor Nimmfuh is on right lines by joining the directorate of the "Nimmfuh'sche Segelflug Syndikat."

Even more significant is the interest financiers are taking in the promise the Nimmfuh method offers of so reducing the power necessary to drive aircraft that aerial transport can be made cheaper than earth transport.

Following the formation of the original syndicate in Holland, a Paris financial group bid for patent rights. Now news is to hand that a powerful American syndicate, negotiating direct with Professor Nimmfuh's office in Vienna, has eclipsed all rivals, with the result that the professor, accompanied by his assistant, Engineer Gazda, is about to visit the United States to superintend the construction of full-sized machines embodying his principle.

A 10-H.P. BIRD.

The theory on which Professor Nimmfuh has been working is that we should concentrate attention on the propulsive methods of birds and insects. Aeroplanes with fixed wings and an engine driving a propeller can, according to this line of research, be shown vastly inferior in relative performance to either a bird or an insect.

If one could take a bird like an albatross and increase it in size till it was as big as a medium-sized present-day biplane, it would, it is claimed, exert not more than the equivalent of about 10-h.p. in propulsion, whereas the biplane would require about 200-h.p. A giant gnat, big as an aeroplane, it is averred, would fly with infinitely less exertion of power than is required for any of our existing machines.

The Nimmfuh principle is to imitate mechanically, so far as it is possible to do so, the methods of Nature, in the wings of birds and insects. The Nimmfuh "pulsating wing" relies upon an extraordinarily rapid vibrating or stroke action upon the cushion of compressed air which in flight is formed beneath a sustaining plane.

The actual Nimmfuh wing, as constructed for a full-sized machine, will, it is understood, be hollow, with a flexible membrane on the under-side. By pneumatic mechanism this membrane is set pulsating or vibrating with such rapidity that waves of atmospheric pressure are generated which shall, it is intended, not only sustain, but also propel the machine. Air-screws will, in fact, be eliminated.

AUTOMATIC STABILISER.

There is also a system whereby the extremities of the wings can be extended or contracted by pneumatic action to produce results such as are obtained by birds in stretching or folding their wings. Another feature is an automatic stabiliser, in which disturbances of balance set in motion levers which, actuated by small motors, counteract by their movement of the wings any tendency of the machine to lose its equilibrium.

Experts are looking forward to the building of the full-sized machines on this principle. It is only by construction and operation that the mechanical problems of such a wing and the question of the weight of gear required in achieving intricate movements can be solved. If Professor Nimmfuh's claims are substantiated in large-scale work—and soaring tests have already been made and pulsating wings of some size tested satisfactorily—it is calculated that a transoceanic craft built on this principle and carrying several hundred people would be so economical in power that passengers could be carried by air between Europe and America cheaper than in a steamship!

Three persons were killed and a dozen injured when a motor omnibus ran into a tree on the road from Locle to Travers, Switzerland.

The airman, M. Henri Roger, landed at San Raphael Aerodrome (on the Riviera) having flown from Paris, with one stop at Lyons, in 4 hours 45 minutes.

The Franco-Rumanian Aeroplane Company will carry officials and journalists travelling in all business capacity for half price on its Paris-Strasbourg-Prague route.

CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

DESPONDENCY is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

SPORT.

HOME FOOTBALL.

LONDON COMBINATION.

Results to Saturday, April 9 (Inclusive). Goals.

West Ham	3	1	0	0	0
Millwall	3	1	0	0	0
Tottenham H.	3	1	0	0	0
Queen's Park	3	1	0	0	0
Clapton Orient	3	1	0	0	0
Fulham	3	1	0	0	0
Crystal Palace	3	1	0	0	0
Arden	3	1	0	0	0
Brentford	3	1	0	0	0

THE LEAGUE.

DIVISION I.

Results to Saturday, April 9 (Inclusive). Goals.

Barnley	3	1	0	0	0
Bolton Wanderers	3	1	0	0	0
Liverpool	3	1	0	0	0
Newcastle United	3	1	0	0	0
Manchester City	3	1	0	0	0
Everton	3	1	0	0	0
Tottenham H.	3	1	0	0	0
Middlesbrough	3	1	0	0	0
The Arsenal	3	1	0	0	0
Manchester United	3	1	0	0	0
Bradford City	3	1	0	0	0
Stamford	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. Wed.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. Utd.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. F.C.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. W.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. T.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. A.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. B.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. C.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. D.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. E.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. F.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. G.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. H.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. I.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. J.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. K.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. L.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. M.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. N.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. O.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. P.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. Q.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. R.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. S.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. T.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. U.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. V.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. W.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. X.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. Y.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. Z.	3	1	0	0	0

Results to Saturday, April 9 (Inclusive). Goals.

Birmingham	3	1	0	0	0
Cardiff City	3	1	0	0	0
Blackpool	3	1	0	0	0
Bristol City	3	1	0	0	0
West Ham	3	1	0	0	0
Nottingham	3	1	0	0	0
South Shields	3	1	0	0	0
Clapton Orient	3	1	0	0	0
Bury	3	1	0	0	0
Fulham	3	1	0	0	0
Leicester City	3	1	0	0	0
Leeds United	3	1	0	0	0
Port Vale	3	1	0	0	0
The Wednesday	3	1	0	0	0
Hull City	3	1	0	0	0
Wolverhampton	3	1	0	0	0
Nottingham Forest	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. Wed.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. Utd.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. F.C.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. W.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. T.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. A.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. B.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. C.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. D.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. E.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. F.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. G.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. H.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. I.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. J.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. K.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. L.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. M.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. N.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. O.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. P.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. Q.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. R.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. S.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. T.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. U.	3	1	0	0	0
Sheff. V.	3	1	0	0	0
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Sheff. X.	3	1	0	0	0
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Fulham	3	1	0	0	0
Leicester City	3	1	0	0	0
Leeds United	3	1	0	0	0
Port Vale	3	1	0	0	0
The Wednesday	3	1	0	0	0
Hull City	3	1	0	0	0
Wolverhampton	3	1	0	0	

Printed and Published for THE CONCERTED by the Editor, GEORGE
WILLIAM CADE BURNETT, at No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.